JUNE.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,636—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
" Napier Johnstone "—Square Bottle ...
" Glentromie" ... ...
" Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
BL ORIENTAL ..	5500	1001	F Stewart.....	11th June
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4205	600	W. D. Worcester..	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ..	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. "
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug. '89.	20th Sept. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1889.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN [illegible] OYD'S S. N. Co.

D BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
TESA.G. Cossoich..	4,200	600		5th July.
....C. Boehtinger.	4,600	660		5th Aug.

Stewardess on board of every Steamer

S OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

KETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
BRINDISI...Rs.	300	Rs. 480.

ude Wine or Beer supplied at meals

TICKETS TO LONDON.

ss Single and Return Tickets are issued ced Rates, including the railway journey te.

BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd on the 24th of each month.

and their luggage are conveyed free on the Company's steam launch on the day of

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Cap	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
NEKTRA.....A. R	....t	200	600	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeida, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, uez, Port Said, and Trieste.

th—

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....t.A.	Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th May 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1889 at noon FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock by 7 a.m. on the 10th instant.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

MACIVER LINE.

THE favorite Liner S. S. ETOLIA, Captain GILL, will sail for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL first week in July.

First-class passages, good accommodation, DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried. Return tickets obtainable on moderate terms. Ample allowance of baggage.

Apply to Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, MacIver Line, Bombay.

Also to Messrs. W. WATSON & Co: Passenger Agents.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
" "	30	" 26-9-9
" "	35	" 29-4-9
" "	40	" 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-4 Per copy, 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on SATURDAY, 8th June, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 9th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

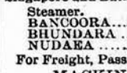
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons:	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA.....3,030..	.....	On 30th June 1889.
BHUNDARA .. 2,899..	.....	10th July.
NUDAEA 2,961	.....	20th July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TABLE CUTLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, would draw special attention to their SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, manufactured specially to their order, and which from their long experience they are enabled confidently to assert cannot be surpassed for quality and durability.

THE CAVENDISH CUTLERY SPECIAL BRAND REGISTERED.

This new registered brand of Cutlery is made from extra quality steel, hand-forged, and carefully tempered, the result being an article superior to anything which has as yet been introduced.

The Cavendish Ware will be particularly welcome to those who dislike large and heavy Cutlery at the table, as the sizes are very symmetrical, and are, moreover, distinguished for their particularly elegant appearance.

"A" and "B" Cutlery only are made in this new Brand.

		Rs.	a.
Table Knives	per doz.	35	0
Dessert Knives.....	"	30	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	per pair	13	0
Game do. (do. do.)	"	13	0
Steels	each	5	4

THE "B" QUALITY "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY.

Table Knives	per doz.	28	0
Dessert Knives.....	"	23	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	per pair	10	0
Game do. (do. do.)	"	10	0
Steels.....	each	4	4

THE "C" QUALITY CUTLERY.

Table Knives	per doz.	22	0
Dessert Knives.....	"	18	8
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	per pair	8	0
Game do. (do. do.)	"	8	0
Steels.....	each	3	0

"BUCKHORN" HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS.

Table Knives	per doz.	11	8
Dessert Knives.....	" "	10	0
Table Forks	"	5	0
Dessert Forks	"	4	4
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	per pair	4	0
Game Carvers (do. do.)	"	3	4
Steels.....	each	1	4

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE,
And every Requisite for the Household.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 25 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.

SEABURY'S ACCIDENT CASE. A Tin Case fitted with every requisite for "First Aid," or for Permanent Dressing by the Surgeon. It will be found a perfect boon to the Traveller or Household, as instructions for every ordinary ailment is printed on the Case itself. A Manual also enclosed.

Rs. 16 each.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

PRACTITIONERS' KNIVES.

AN INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO EVERY SURGEON, taking the place of a bulky Pocket Case. The Blades are of the finest steel with lock back, fixed in Tortoiseshell Handles. Each Knife supplied in a Morocco case. It contains :—

SYME'S GUM LANCET.
SYME'S ABSCESS LANCET.
TENDON KNIFE.
DIRECTOR.
SAW.
STRAIGHT SHARP BISTOURY.
TENACULUM OR NEEDLE.
PROBE.

Rs. 20 Each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 25 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FREEDOM FROM ALL PAINS CAUSED BY COLD OR EXPOSURE.

KEMP'S

A deadly enemy to all aches and pains, leaving a healthy glow after application, equally useful for the child suffering from cold, or for the adult in agony from Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

A certain and never-failing specific for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore-Throats, Sprains, Contusions, &c. Invaluable to Shikarees, Athletse, and those who undergo great exertion, re-invigorating the tired muscles, and preventing the severe aching and stiffness which usually follows a day's sport.

RHEUMATIKON.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF— SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.

PURE INDIA RUBBER.

--CLOTHING,

GENTS'{ ALL NEW GOODS. IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING. }LADIES'

H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT, From Rs. 15.

DRIVING APRONS fitted with Ring and Strap, Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO.,{ OUTFITTERS, {BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ...	...Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ...	... "	8	8
Extra Super " ...	... "	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	... "	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ...	... "	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ...	"	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	... "	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	...Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do.	... "	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	... "	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	... "	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	... "	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ...	...Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock	"	22	8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock	"	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article	"	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	"	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool	"	25	0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	"	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	"	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	"	3	12
Navy Cotton	"	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ...	6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ...	6 for	30	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ...	each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for	39	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ...	6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ...	6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ...	6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...	Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ...	6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ... ... " 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of low exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a single Stone white and perfect brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the premises by our workmen under European supervision, and we can furnish estimates and designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many pairs of grand large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, etc., and can also supply a pair of choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An inspection is invited, and we ask intending purchasers to compare our prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.
THE HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND EVERYTHING RELATING TO PHARMACY.
HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, JAILS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, &C.,
supplied at far more Reasonable Terms
than can be procured from Europe.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO LARGE PURCHASERS.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS'
FERRINTOSH
WHISKIES,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NOTED BRAND" Choice and of GOOD AGE. Per dozen Rs. 24.

"OLD VATTED" Mellow and VERY SUPERIOR. Per dozen Rs. 27.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigest and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEARFUL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE

GRAND ALFRESCO FETE AND ENTERTAINMENT

To be held in the

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDENS

and

TOWN HALL AND GROUNDS

In aid of the proposed

CONVALESCENT HOME

Regret very much to inform the Public that, considering the very inclement state of the Weather, and that they are powerless to struggle against the elements, it has been decided to postpone the day of the Fete till the first favourable break in the weather.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison..	3317	..	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of SEVENTEEN PER CENT, equivalent to Rs.85 per share, declared at the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 12th June 1889, to Sharebolders on the Register at this date on production of share certificates.

By Order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager,
Head Office, Byculla, 5th June, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS now leaving Bombay and Poona at 11-30 every night and arriving at Poona and in Bombay at 6-15 the following morning will NOT RUN after TO-MORROW, FRIDAY NIGHT, the Seventh instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Sixth of June 1889.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, June 14, at 5 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order,
N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager,
Bombay, June 1, 1889.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established 1847.

COOPER, MADON & Co.'s
SPECIAL REMEDIES.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.

THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

GOUT SPECIFIC is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot. Re. 1-8.

HEALTH CORDIAL a preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH and lost NERVE and BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL and PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DIMINISHED VITALITY, and ÆNEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of the CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot. Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, Skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo. and Scrap).	Home Gymnasium.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Insulators.
Carpets.	Piano Stools.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Playing Cards.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Sheeting.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Shikar Cloth.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Smokers' Requisites.
Counterpanes.	Snuffs.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
D'Oyleys.	TABLE LINEN.
Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
	Walking Sticks.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta. Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS! CEYLON TEAS!! CEYLON TEAS!!! for sale everywhere. We do not keep Ceylon Teas, as the best qualities at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb. will bear no comparison with our fresh consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES at Re. 1 and annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU AND CO., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DR. PAOLO MERLO has CHANGED his RESIDENCE from Tamarind Lane to No. 135, Hornby Row.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, The Lodge, Girgaum. The above School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY MORNING next, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock.

CHEESE.—Finest quality Edams and Gondas at 9-6 per lb., ex last Mail Steamer Oriental.—R. D. SUBEDAR, Cathedral Girls' School Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

OUR STOCKS OF TOYS, Dolls, and Presents, to suit both old and young, is so varied and cheap that it will suit the pocket of every class. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SERVICE OF SONG—"EVA."—This excellent service, illustrated with Magic Lantern, Dissolving views, will be given at the M. E. Church, Mazagon, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.—Admission Eight Annas. Children half price.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an efficient young LADY-TEACHER at Colaba High School. Apply personally to Rev. G. W. CLUTTERBUCK.

WANTED an experienced Piece-Goods SALESMAN. Only those who have served well-known firms should apply with copies of testimonials to "P.," care of this paper.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents,

THE BYCULLA SCOTTISH SCHOOL and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED by Mr. MacDonald on MONDAY, the 10th June 1889.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c. so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Hummum Street.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort.—A few very cool and airy rooms vacant at reduced rates for the Monsoon Season.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

SIR SAM BROWN BELTS for Officers, Best English Bridle Leather and Gilt Mountings Rs. 30, including Scabbard.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

SETS of FOUR very neat and plain rounded-top 18-Carat Gold Shirt Studs, Rs. 22 per set. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

LANDAU FOR SALE, suqare, light, excellent condition, for one or two horses, also a pair of well matched bay ARAB HORSES, 14-2, single or double harness, fast. Owner leaving for England. Apply J. W. H. SANDELL, Colaba.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

BRELOQUES.

BUTTON HOOKS, Whistles, Compasses, Seals, Pencil-cases, Cigarette-holders, Cigar-cutters, Penknives, &c., disguised in a hundred fanciful ways, but more or less useful, in gold or silver.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c., Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888:—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.	
	Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any Information apply to the MANAGER and ACTUARY, Albert Building, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co., "
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

POONA SEASON, 1889.

NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.

Close to the Station and under European Management. GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.

Terms Moderate.
Apply to THE MANAGER.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.

Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

NORTH-GERMAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MARINE INSURANCE risks accepted by the Undersigned.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our

ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs.	800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	"	800
Do. 20 "	"	200
Lamps for arc lights	"	60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1836 still in use.
Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horsekeeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India,—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no bealso specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£35 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth Characters (European and Indian), 30 years, from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter, and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop (200 hands), also Carriage and Wagon Shops, including Saw Mill (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler, and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY ED

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Convalescent Home.—Fete in Town Hall.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 5th :—Peshawar (s), from Hongkong.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Malwa (s), for China.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee and Sind per extra s.s. Purulia will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th instant.

THEFT OF A GOLD SNUFF-BOX.—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mehta, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, reports the theft of a gold snuff-box, valued at Rs. 175, from his room on Wednesday last.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.— A girl named Snokeena, aged 5 years, accidentaly fell out of a window on the 2nd floor of her parents' house on Wednesday night and was seriously injured. She is at present lying under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

MISS CORNELIA SORABJI.—Miss Cornelia Sorabji, B. A., first Lady Graduate of Western India and Professor of English Literature in the Guzerat Arts College, is to deliver a lecture on "the Greeks, their life and habits," at the Albert Edward Institute, East Street, Poona, this afternoon. Major-General F. B. Solly-Flood, C. B., is to be chairman. The lecture is open to the public.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment at the Royal Yacht Club, commencing at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Quadrille .....Merry England.....Williams.
Valse.....River of Years .....Liddell.
Selection .....Rose of Castille.....Balfe.
Valse.....Little Sailors.....Crowe.
Fantasia .....A Night in Berlin.....Hartmann.
Mazurka .....Love's Greeting .....Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—A dhobie named Bajee Seebah, aged about 48 years, residing at Sindi Lane, was found lying unconscious in his room on Wednesday with a jagged wound across his throat. He was at once removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment. Upon inquiries it had been ascertained that he is a great drunkard, and had lately been making away with a quantity of clothes entrusted to him. An iron sickle was found lying on the ground near where he was found lying, and the wound apparently was self-inflicted. His wife lived in the same room, but she was out at the time.

PICK-POCKETING AT THE DON TAD FIRE.—Hoosain Abdoola, a noted character, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was yesterday again charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court with stealing a purse containing 2 annas and 9 pies from the pocket of Nagoo Limba while standing amongst a crowd that collected at the fire at Don Tad Street yesterday morning. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the deed and handed over to the police, who on searching his person found the purse with its contents in his possession. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting his previous convictions was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A RASH ACT.—Luximon Balloo, a crane man employed at the Prince's Dock, was yesterday charged by Inspector Ingram before Mr. C. P. Cooper with doing a rash and negligent act on the 28th ultimo while working a crane, and thereby causing hurt to a dock labourer named Curreem Shaik Jamees. The accused, it appears, on the date in question, while employed in lifting an iron beam by means of the crane, of which he was in charge, lowered the beam before he was ordered to do so while Curreem and other labourers were engaged in pushing the beam on one side. Curreem's finger was injured and had to be amputated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The charge being proved against the accused, he was fined Rs. 20 and the amount of the fine, if recovered, was to be paid to the injured man as compensation for the injury he has sustained.

A DAYLIGHT ROBBER.—Kallidass Mooljee, against [illegible] there appeared no less than fourteen previous [illegible]tions, was again yesterday charged by Inspector [illegible]ore Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing eight [illegible]rees, valued at Rs. 10, from the shop of Kison [illegible] Bhuleshwar on Wednesday afternoon at [illegible]lock. The accused, it appears, deliberately [illegible]e shop of the complainant in broad day-[illegible] finding him asleep in the shop, helped [illegible] the eight sarrees and was making [illegible]em. The neighbouring shop-keepers, [illegible]d the daring robbery, at once roused [illegible]ant and informed him of the matter. [illegible]was arrested by a policeman with the [illegible] in his possession. The accused before [illegible] feigned insanity. His Worship there-[illegible]d the case to Saturday, the 8th instant, [illegible]he accused in the mean time to be [illegible]lice Surgeon to be examined.

[illegible] inquest was held by the Coroner yes-[illegible]husjee Lane, Lower Colaba, respecting [illegible]abjee Framjee Nangiwala, aged 56 years. [illegible]anager of a business in Delhi. He [illegible] difficulty of breathing and had [illegible]ss. He came to Bombay four [illegible] living with his sister-in-law, [illegible]wife of one Pallonjee Adurjee [illegible]Colaba. On Tuesday morning [illegible]econd storey of an adjoining [illegible]out of a window on to the [illegible]uries. Dr. Rustomjee Pes-[illegible]erwan Baug Institution at [illegible]reated deceased. He did [illegible]hock at 6 o'clock on Wed-[illegible]ased previous to this seem-[illegible]g from chronic asthma. [illegible] death of Sorrbjee Framjee [illegible] injuries received by throw-[illegible]dow on the second storey of a

BOMBAY MINT.

[illegible] the statement of silver balance in [illegible]nt for the week ending 5th June,

	Rs.
[illegible]ver held on account of the Cur-[illegible] Department on the evening of the [illegible]May 1889	26,20,614
[illegible]t Government silver on do. do. ...	46,14,764
Total...Rs	72,35,378
Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Dept. 7,22,368	
Do. do. Government .. 17,341	
	7,39,709
Rs.	79,75,087
Deduct—New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week .. 19,00,024	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes 1,788	
	19,01,812
Balance on evening of the 5th June 1889 ..... Rs.	60,73,275

The Balance comprises—

	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the Currency Department ..	12,42,982	
Do. Government....	48,30,293	
There is in addition awaiting assay —		Rs. 60,73,275
Bullion belonging to private individuals	Rs. 13,945	
Do. to Govt. ..	.....	
	13,945	

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 7.—Fete in aid of Convalescent Home.
10.—Byculla Scottish School re-opens.
High Court re-opens.
Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Limited.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.
11.—Mail steamer Oriental departs.
Municipal Standing Committee.
13.—Berar Manufacturing Company.
18.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
19.—Municipal Standing Committee.
25.—Mail steamer Sutley departs.
26.—Municipal Standing Committee.
July 2.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
3.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Mail steamer Peshawar departs.
10.—Municipal Standing Committee.
16.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
17.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Mail steamer Coromandel departs.
24.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
Aug. 23.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
24.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 4th June are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—Rain 1 inch 33 cents, total of 5 stations. River Kotri on 3rd, 11 feet 4 inches against 12 feet 2 inches same date last year. Adhava crops in good condition ; harvesting commenced in Jerruck and Shahbandar Divisions. Cattle in Karachi and Kotri in poor condition.

Shikarpur.—Slight rain in Kakar Taluka. River low.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting finished except in two talukas ; kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock unhealthy.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water entered Desert Canal on 25th and Kur Dato 28th May.

Ahmedabad.—No rain throughout the district. Vigorous preparations being made for kharif cultivation ; some bajri has been sown in Parantij under the belief that the late rain was the commencement of the monsoon. Heat intense.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during the week. Public health good. Prices of food-grain stationary.

Kaira.—Reaping of summer crops and manuring going on ; land prepared for monsoon sowings. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Weather somewhat cloudy ; heat intense ; no rain during the week. In Anklesvar 63 cases and 31 deaths of cholera ; slight cholera in all other talukas ; 7 cases of cholera in city , 3 deaths ; 8 cases of small-pox in Anklesvar Taluka, 1 death. Cattle healty. Prices of food-grains normal. Monsoon preparations continue.

Surat.—Land is being prepared for the next season in all talukas. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains almost steady. Slight small-pox in Olpad ; slight cattle-disease in Pardi ; cholera in Olpad, Chorasi, Bulsar, Mandvi, and Surat City ; 63 cases, and 44 deaths.

Nasik.—Rain in Nasik from 3 cents at Niphad to 1 inch 10 cents at Igatpuri. Preparation for the next sowing in progress. Agricultural stock unhealthy owing to the scarcity of fodder and water. Prices of food-grains gradually rising in Nasik. Cholera in parts of Nasik, Igatpuri, Dindori, and Niphad Talukas—cases 155, fatal 87.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 5 cents on 2nd. Average abnormal temperature 2 deg. warm. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind northerly on 30th, 3rd, and 4th ; wind normal on all other days. Lightning on all days except the 4th, and thunder on 2nd.

Thana.—Rain *nil*, total 3 cents. Preparations for rice crops progressing. Cholera in Shahapur Taluka, cases 36, fatal 27. Condition of agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder and water in Murbad Taluka. Price, second sort rice, 19½ pounds as compared with 22 pounds in the corresponding week last year.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 2nd June 1889.)—Rain 14 cents, total 14 cents. Public health good ; small-pox in Pen, Panvel, and Mahad Talukas small-pox and measles in the Alibag Taluka, and cholera in one village of the Panvel Taluka. Sowing operations commenced. Rice, second sort, 21 1·20 pounds ; tur dal, ditto, 18¾.

Ratnagiri.— Rain all over the district ; Ratnagiri 2 inches 67 cents, Chiplun 1 inch 73 cents, in others 1 to 84 cents. Sowing operation begun. Cattle-disease in three talukas.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum 4 inches 6 cents in Poona and minimum 4 cents in Petha Ambegaon. Sowing of rice and nagli commenced in petha Mulshi and taluka Maval. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in four talukas. Public health good. Prices bajri 27 and jowari 34 pounds in the district, and bajri 25 and jowari 30 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout district, except Shrigonda, Karjat, and Shevgaon ; maximum Parner 160 cents, minimum Jamkhed 2 cents. Ploughing continues. Fodder scarce in parts. Cholera in one village of Rahuri, one of Kopargaon, two of Sangamner, four of Akola ; attacks 73, fatal 27. Bajri 30, jowari 39 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur from 5 cents at Malsiras to 49 cents at Madha. Hundi and maize crops in Sangola and Malsiras Talukas are flourishing, and sugarcane plantations in Sangola, Malsiras, and Barsi Talukas are doing well. Cattle-disease and small-pox in one village of Madha Taluka still continue. Scarcity of water is being felt in many villages throughout the district. Land is being prepared for the next season Weather hot. Average prices of food-grain are as before.

Satara.—Rain in all talukas ; maximum Satara 2 inches 68 cents, minimum Khatav 60 cents. Ploughing operations in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum Hungund 1 inch 79 cents, minimum Indi 21 cents, none in Badami. Ploughing operations continue. Cholera in several places in the district. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 3 inches 14 cents, total 6 inches 23 cents ; good rain throughout the district. Rice sowing continues. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain general, sufficient in western talukas ; during week 1 inch 20 cents, during season 3 inches 39 cents ; rain wanted in the eastern talukas. Drinking water scarce in three, fodder in two talukas. Preparations for sowing progressing generally. Fever, ague, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevail in parts ; cholera cases 440, deaths 135.

Kanara.—Monsoon set in Sunday morning ; maximum Karwar 4 inches 88 cents, minimum Sirsi 64 cents. Rice sowing continues. Small-pox in four talukas, fever in Haliyal, and cattle-disease in Supa.

Rajkot.—Land being ploughed for monsoon crops. Agricultural stock poor owing to scarcity of fodder. Cholera in Bagasra and some villages under Jetpur.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Cholera less in Baroda City, 22 deaths ; slight small-pox in Okhamandal Mahal and Velachha. Land being prepared for cultivation. Fodder scarce in Amreli and Kadi Divisions. Prices bajri 26, wheat 18, rice 17 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain in Deccan and Southern Maratha Country and in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Nasik, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri. Preparations for next season's crops progressing generally. Sowing commenced in Ahmedabad, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Poona, and continues in Belgaum and Kanara. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Thana, Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Drinking water scarce in parts of Nasik, Thana, Sholapur, and Dharwar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, 5th June* 1889.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G R Peart, Staff Corps.

Sub-Conductor J Lonergan, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Captain L L Fenton, Staff Corps, five months, medical certificate.

The following native promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

3rd Battalion, The Bombay Rifle Regiment :—Jamadar Ghaus Khan to be Subhedar, vice Isram Parab, pensioned ; and Drill Havaldar Gangaram Parker to be Jamadar, vice Ghaus Khan promoted from 25th February 1889. Jamadar Narayan Rao More to be Subhedar, vice Babajee Sawanth, pensioned, and Havaldar Ramdayai Missir to be Jamadar, vice Narayan Rao More promoted from 10th April 1889.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned Officer is transferred to the Unattached List for three years, under the provisions of Clause 16, India Army Circulars of 1887, with effect from 8th March 1888 :—

Lieut H E Girard.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government Notification No 53, dated 24th April 1889, it is notified that Brigade-Surgeon E Sexton proceeded on furlough to Europe on the 25th April, handing over charge of his duties as Port Surgeon, Aden, to Surgeon A Dodd, Medical Staff, on the 22nd idem, after office hours.

Surgeon Dodd acted as Port Surgeon until relieved by Surgeon C Monks on the 12th May 1889, after office hours.

The privilege leave for one month granted in Government Notification No 49, dated 17th April 1889 to Colonel G L C Merewether, RE, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is extended by six days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel G E Hancock and Mr F S P Lely, C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 11th inst, after office hours.

Lieutenant-Colonel F M Hunter, CB, CSI, availed himself, from the 2nd ultimo, of the privilege leave granted to him in this Department Notification No 2802, dated the 22nd idem, and resumed charge of his duties on the 4th instant.

Colonel T E Strong, Commanding the 14th Bombay Infantry, was in charge of the office of Political Agent, Cutch, from the 2nd ultimo to the 4th instant, both days inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel W A Salmon, to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Colonel Scott, or pending further orders.

Major F W Snell delivered over charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, to Colonel A M Phillips, Political Superintendent, Santvadi, on the 8th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr F S P Lely, CS, and Captain W P Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Administrator of the Porbandar State on the 10th ultimo, before office hours.

Messrs C B Pritchard, CS, CSI, and A C Trevor, CS, respectively delivered over, and received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind on the 15th ultimo in the afternoon.

Captain G E Hyde Cates relinquished charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the 8th ultimo, before office hours.

Captain Cates also relinquished charge of the office of Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the same date, before office hours.

Captain J W Wray assumed charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the 8th ultimo, before office hours.

Captain Wray also assumed charge of the office of Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the same date, before office hours, in addition to his other duties.

Captain H M Abud, acting Fifth Assistant Resident, Aden, and Captain M T Lyde, acting Fourth Assistant Resident, Aden, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Resident, Perim, on the 17th April 1889, after office hours.

Mr L P Walsh, acting Second Assistant Resident, Aden, and Lieutenant Fordyce, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Resident and Vice-Consul, Zaila, on the 20th April 1889, before office hours.

Mr L P Walsh assumed charge of the office of Second Assistant Resident, Aden, on the 22nd April 1889, before office hours.

Captain H M Abud, acting Fifth Assistant Resident, Aden, availed himself, on the 25th April 1889, before office hours, of the privilege leave granted to him in this Department Notification No 2,445, dated the 4th idem.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C Cox, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, was in charge of the current duties of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Poona, in addition to his own duties, from 27th March to 5th April 1889, both days inclusive.

Mr Shantaram Narayan is appointed to be Government Pleader in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, CSI, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Darabsha Edalji Kothawala, LM & S, has been appointed to be Superintendent of the Nara District Jail, with effect from 15th March 1889.

Mr W J Holland, Superintendent of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, has been allowed an extension for fifteen days of the privilege leave for one month granted to him by the Inspector-General of Police.

The First Class Magisterial powers conferred on the following officers by the Government Notifications mentioned against their names are hereby withdrawn :—

Rao Saheb Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat,—Government Notification No 3,251, dated 15th May 1883.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi,—Government Notification No 6,002, dated 27th Sept 1882.

The Second Class Magisterial powers conferred on the following officers by the Government Notifications mentioned against their names are hereby withdrawn :—

Rao Saheb Venkatesh Krishna Dravid,—Government Notification No 2,446, dated 25th April 1887.

Rao Saheb Daji Ballal Pranjpe,—Government Notification No 2,830, dated 14th May 1887.

Mr Balwant Narayan Dabin,—Government Notification No 609, dated 31st January 1888.

Rao Saheb Janardan Eknath Sahasrabuddhe,—Government Notification No 7,824, dated 11th December 1882.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Govind Mangrulkar,—Government Notification No. 4652, dated 10th August 1878.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Balkrishna Khasnavis (alias Jatkar),—Government Notification No 4,059, dated 14th June 1880.

Rao Saheb Vithal Thikaji,—Government Notification No 6,146, dated 7th September 1880.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the absence of Mr A K Oliver, Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the Court, on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Metha to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the Court.

Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai to act as Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice received charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 3rd ultimo, before office hours.

Mr F L Goldsmid, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of extraordinary leave without pay up to 4th June 1889.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr R H Vincent, District Superintendent of Police, by Government Notification No 1,245, dated 6th March 1889, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to leave on medical certificate for eight months.

Azam Balwant Trimbak Yergatti, acting Head Karkun of taluka Satara, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Satara, and is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the talukas of Pimpalner, Nandurbai, Taloda and Shahada, in the district of Khandesh are constituted a subdivision of the district, and under Section 13 of the same Code Mr A Lucas, Magistrate of the First Class, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

Azam Sankalchand Ravichand, temporary Head Karkun of taluka Sanund in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government Notification No 802, dated 27th April 1889, it is hereby notified that Mr G J Agashe received charge of the Dhulia High School on the 16th instant, in the forenoon.

With reference to Government Notification No 757, dated 22nd April 1889, it is hereby notified that Messrs G J Agashe and M V Kane respectively delivered over and received charge of the Poona High School on the 14th instant, after office hours.

With refence to Government Notification No 757, dated 22nd April 1889, it is hereby notified that Messrs M V Kane and R B Karandikar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar High School on the 8th instant, after office hours.

Mr R B Bhagwat, MA, substantive pro tem First Assistant Master, Ahmednagar High School, was in charge of that school, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th February to 31st March 1889, both days inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr A Stewart, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, to the Northern Circle.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S A Whittle to act as Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Khan Bahadur Najmudin Ali Mahamad, or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Mahamed Yakub Shaikh Ismail to be Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, in Sind, vice Rao Bahadur Moroba Chintaman Joshi, transferred.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr H Rozare to be Third Grade Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Rao Bahadur Parumal Khubchand, dismissed.

Khan Bahadur Paiz Mahamad Dhanino to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector, vice Mr Rozare, promoted.

Rao Bahadur Sahijram Chandumal to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector, vice Khan Bahadur Faiz Mahamad Dhanino, promoted.

Khan Bahadur Sadik Ali Sher Ali to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, vice Rao Bahadur Sahijram Chandumal, promoted.

The above promotions to have effect from May 12, 1889.

Mr C H Jopp, CS, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr H L Holland, Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Honourable T H Stewart, CS, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, is allowed leave of absence on urgent private affairs for four months from 4th June 1889, under Section 61 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th edition.

Kallangauda bin Kallangauda, late Revenue and Police Patil of mauze Kalgond, taluka Kod in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been dismissed from office, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C B Winchester, CS, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Surat, District Registrar and Agent for the Governor, Surat, until relieved by Mr J A Baines, CS, or pending further orders, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Colonel C W Godfrey to act as Survey and Settlement Commissioner during the absence of the Honourable T A Stewart, CS, or until further orders.

Mr R T Wingate to hold charge of the office of Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai, on being relieved of his present duties, to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as Daftardar to the Collector of Kanara.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Navrosji Kavasji Kalyanvalla LM&S, has been placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 8th May 1889, before office hours.

Surgeon-Major J McCloghry has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, from the forenoon of 12th April 1889, during the absence of Surgeon-Major G Bainbridge on privilege leave.

Surgeon W E Jennings, Mb, CM, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his other duties from the forenoon of 11th April 1889, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J McCloghry appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb M Visvesvaraiya, BA, LCE, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr A E Hight on privilege leave, or until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.—Mr W A Crawley-Boevey delivered over and Mr C B Winchester received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate and Agent to His Excellency the Governor, Surat, on the 23rd instant, in the afternoon.

Colonel W Scott delivered over and Colonel W A Salmon received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 21st instant, in the afternoon.

Central Division.—Azam Purshotam Waman Sathe, Head Karkun of Taluka Sinnar in the Nasik District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Nasik Taluka in the same district during the absence on privilege leave from the 21st instant of Rao Saheb W P Late, or until further orders.

Khan Saheb Abdul Feroz delivered over and Mr H Scannell received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, G I P Railway, on the 11th instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs D Davies and W L Souter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, on the 23rd instant, in the afternoon.

Mr W L Souter delivered over and Colonel G H F Codrington received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Satara, on the 17th instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs G D Panse and T Walker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Khandesh Eastern Division, on the 6th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr L G Deshmukh, Assistant Collector, delivered over and Mr G D Panse, Assistant Collector, Satara, received charge of the office of District Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 17th instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs M C Gibb and E L Cappel respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Poona, on the 23rd instant, before office hours.

Mr S M Fraser, Second Assistant Collector, Nasik, delivered over and Mr J Weir, Second Assistant Collector, Nasik, received charge of the Igatpuri Taluka on the 14th instant, in the afternoon, and of the talukas of Nasik, Sinnar, and Niphad on 18th idem, in the afternoon.

Messrs T Walker and A Lucas respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Dang, Surgana and Mewas Estates, on Khandesh, on the 8th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr G Waddington, Collector of Ahmednagar, delivered over and Mr R B Stewart, Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, received charge of the talukas of Nagar, Parner, Shegaon, and Nevasa on the 24th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Southern Division.—Messrs J Pollen, CS, Collector, and W C Rand CS, Assistant Collector respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 17th May 1889 in the afternoon.

Messrs E A Bulkley and J Fairlie-Muir, CS, Collector, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, in the afternoon of the 18th May 1889.

Mr E Gray, Assistant Collector, Belgaum, assumed charge of his duties on the 23rd instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs R B Stewart and C W M Hudson respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Ranebennur, Hangal, and Kod on the 15th instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs W C Rand, CS, Assistant Collector, and E A Bulkley respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 22nd instant in the forenoon.

Azam Subrao Mangesh, Mahalkari of Chandgad, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Chikodi in the Belgaum District during the absence of Rao Saheb Venkatrao Dattatraya on privilege leave for two months from 20th instant.

Messrs W F Sinclair and J B W Biddle respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, on the 12th May 1889 in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Janardhan Balal Behere, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Karajgi, in the Dharwar District, is confirmed in his appointment.

Messrs J F Muir, CS, and E Gray, CS, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, on the 23rd May 1889, in the forenoon.

Messrs Pandurang Tamaji Sondur and L P DaSilva respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Accountant, Karwar, on the 25th ultimo, in the afternoon.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Shripad Nilkant, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sangamner Taluka, Nagar Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st May to 30th June 1889 inclusive, and Balkrishna Narayan, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

Revashankar Sakharam, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Daskroi Taluka, Ahmedabad Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 4th to 18th May 1889 inclusive.

Hari Ramchandra, Municipal Vaccinator, Pandharpur Taluka, Sholapur Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 15th May to 14th July 1889 inclusive, and Ganesh Narayan is appointed to act for him.

Ramchandra Babaji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karmala Taluka, Sholapur Zilla, is reduced to Third Grade, with effect from 1st June 1889, and transferred to Junnar Taluka, Poona Zilla, vice Ganesh Govind, promoted.

Ganesh Govind, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Junnar Taluka, Poona Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade, with effect from 1st June 1889, and transferred to Karmala Taluka, Sholapur Zilla, vice Ramchandra Babaji, reduced.

Prabhashankar Ishwar, Candidate Vaccinator, Surat Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 10th to 23rd May 1889 inclusive.

Sobhraj Raghumal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 22nd May to 21st June 1889 inclusive, and Jiwatrai, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to work for him.

Tharumal Premchand, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 21st May to 20th June 1889, and Seumal Virumal, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to work for him.

Thanwardas Kishenchand was appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar Zilla, with effect from 8th February 1889, vice Badaldas, promoted.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Northern Circle.—Messrs J H Clabby, acting Sub-Assist Constr, and Joseph Baptista, LCE, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the A Sub-Division, North Thana, on the 21st May, before office hours.

Messrs G P Millet, Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, and J H Clabby, acting Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the B Sub-Divisional Forest Office, South Thana, on the 22nd May 1889, before office hours.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surgeon W H Burke and Surgeon-Major H McCalman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnagiri Jail on the 22nd May 1889, in the forenoon.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 6.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. to-day.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from normal.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st May to date.	Weather in past 24 hours.
Delhi	29·620	+ ·072	+ ·062	S E	5	94·2	114·0	81·1	—0·7	36	...	...	0·19	—0·33	Dust-storm.
Agra	29·635	+ ·049	+ ·046	N	9	95·1	112·5	88·4	+3·9	31	...	...	0·10	—0·33	Do.
Allahabad	29·609	— ·007	+ ·030	E S E	5	95·3	111·4	87·3	+3·5	39	2	...	0·23	—0·15	Do.
Jhansi	29·599	+ ·028	+ ·028	N N W	4	95·7	106·0	88·4	+4·0	42	2	...	0·13	—0·33	Dark gloomy weather.
Jacobabad	29·587	+ ·102	+ ·064	N N E	5	92·3	120·0	89·7	+8·4	44	...	...	...	...	Hot wind.
Karachi	29·576	+ ·048	— ·002	N N W	11	88·0	96·7	83·7	+2·2	69	10	...	...	...	
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deesa	29·578	— ·016	— ·076	E S E	15	92·2	108·3	87·7	+7·0	41	10	...	1·70	+1·53	
Rajkot	29·514	— ·055	— ·163	E N E	11	89·4	106·0	83·5	+5·8	62	9	0·03	0·52	+0·03	
Neemuch	29·610	— ·036	— ·028	S S W	7	89·2	103·3	84·7	+6·8	57	10	...	0·77	+0·12	Threatening weather.
Indore	29·622	— ·032	— ·004	S E	5	92·7	104·5	76·3	+6·8	38	1	...	0·54	—0·82	
Saugor	29·598	— ·048	+ ·005	S E	6	97·3	105·4	83·6	+4·6	29	5	0·03	0·33	—0·49	
Jubbulpore	29·642	— ·012	+ ·028	Calm	2	92·2	112·0	90·6	+9·7	32	4	...	0·08	—0·77	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khandva	29·663	—·001	+ ·002	S	7	89·8	107·7	86·3	+6·6	45	3	...	0·06	—0·76	
Raipur	29·640	—·019	+ ·043	W	11	95·5	107·8	85·9	+5·

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.
Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—
A quantity of unserviceable dead stock articles, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods.
By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Esoofaily Tyebally—
1 case 200 gross keys for padlocks.
On account and risk of Esmaljee Moola Esoofbhoy—
2 cases 100 sets iron Japanned padlocks
On account and risk of Messrs. Joseph Showell & Co,
1 case 200 packets broken beads,
AT 1-30 PM.
1 handsome black arab horse, 15, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 dark-bay C. B. pony, 13-3, goes well in saddle, 3 years old with saddle and bridle.
1 handsome strong English-built brougham.
1 strong second-hand open carriage.
1 English built glass-fronted brougham.
1 pair chesnut Arab horses, 14-3, 7 years, goes in single and double harness.
1 Strong Pegu pony, Barney,
1 Handsome strong English-built single-seated brougham, by Hooper & Co., London,
1 Handsome strong Madras-built single-seated brougham, by Simpson,
1 Fast-trotting bay pony, goes in harness,

By order of the Committee of adjustment of the Estate of the late Lieutenant Tanfield Vachell, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs BENNETT and Co in No 35 Bungalow, Marine Lines, at 1 p.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, a new complete out-fit of plain clothes and uniform. Also a new hunting saddle and racing saddles with bridles, &c.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished, household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, 3 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, eight and ten lights hanging chandeliers, fancy flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, glass table lamps, &c., the property of ALLY ASSOOLA, Esq.
The property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court," situate at Hornby Row, Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public street, on the south by a messuage or dwelling-house now or late the property of Ruttonbai, and on the east by a lane now called "Jamsetjee Lane," and formerly called Ragoonath Dadajee's Street, and on the west by Hornby Row, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and are now occupied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

Under instructions from the Liquidator, Oriental Oil and Flour Mill Co. Ld, in Liquidation, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m, sell by Public Auction at Chikalwady, Grant Road, the whole of the office and other furniture consisting of chairs, couches, cupboards, tables, bedsteads, teapoys, &c. &c.
The above will be on view from Monday next.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Colaba Causeway, Lower Colaba, near the Apollo Hotel, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished substantial made artestic household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts', best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogony grand square sympathetic pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, nearly new, very rich real handpainted wall plaques, handsome real oil paintings in rich gilt frame, table, hanging and wall kerosine lamps, by Theodore Knaust, real velvet carpets, very rich Doulton, Dresden, Kanga and Satsuma table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of M. BRESLANER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant piece of ground at Worli.
Under instructions from the Administratix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying, and being at Warli, containing by admeasurement 14,783 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the Government ground, on the west partly by the property of Bhasker Govindji and partly by the property of Chimabai, widow of Narayen Dharmaji, on the north by the property of Bhasker Govindji and others, and on the south by the property of Government ground.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.
On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the very valuable law library, office furniture, iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. MORESHWAR LUMONJEE, Solicitor.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view six days before the sale.
N. B.—Many of the books are out of print, and they are well worth the attention of lawyers.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, June 7, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 83, Khetwady Back Road, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, and flower vases, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of Dr. S. ARMSTRONG, M.D
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—
10 bales grey shirtings,
3 ,, ,, dhoties,
5 cases prints.
5 ,, white mulls.
5 ,, handkerchiefs.
4 bales grey yarn No. 40s water.
1 mahogany cottage pianofore by the London Music Publishing and General Agency Company.
1 case 60 boxes fancy dresses.
2 ,, 66 pieces fancy prints.
3 ,, fancy stripe and check zephyrs.
A few articles of furniture of a gentleman, consisting of side board, ottoman, reclining and easy chairs, round table, teapoys, chairs, screen, hatstand, &c.
1 fire and burglar proof safe 26 by 30 by 21, manufactured by J. & J. Taylor, Toronto.
On account of the concerned—
20 cases each 4 doz quarts Pilsener Beer.
5 ,, ,, 6 ,, pints ,, ,,
E T & Co.—A E—200 boxes bar soap, ex. s.s. Niagara.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome light victoria with moveable coach box.
1 ,, double-seated brougham in good order.
1 English-built state carriage on C springs.
1 black high caste Arab horse, going in single and double harness, the property of a gentleman proceeded to England.
1 English-built mail phaeton in good order, with a fast high-bred chesnut Arab horse, perfectly sound and going in single and double harness and saddles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. James Allen, consisting of teakwood cot and mattress, arm chairs, chest of drawers, office table, cupboard, cooking utensils, plated mug and cup, saddle and bridle, spoons and forks, wearing apparel, portmanteaux, &c.
The effects of the late Surgeon-Major J. LUCAS, consisting of three cases of medical and other books.
The effects of the late Mr. E. A. Heymerdinger, consisting of table ornaments, despatch box, books, pictures, album, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Claremont Villa," Dadar, the valuable handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome harmonium, by Alexandre, rich table ornaments, fancy China flower vases, Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, fancy pictures, &c, the property of F W HAUSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, June 7, 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
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THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
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WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of BUILDINGS, known as the "Freemason's Hall at Mazagon, near Sir J. J. Hospital.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th June 1889, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, on the site lately purchased by Government from Mr. Curimjee Allibhoy, near Sir J. J. Hospital.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless, and with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the mortgagors, Messrs. Lang Moir and Co., the following valuable leasehold properties.
First.—All that piece of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1734 4-9 square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of Lease, bearing date the 8th day of September 1881 to the said mortgagors for the term of 50 years from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 149-8-7 during the first 10 years of the said term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 224-4-11, during the next 10 years of the said term, and the monthly rent of Rs. 299-1-2 during the remainder of the said term, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by Musjid Bunder siding Road South, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by Argyle Road, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3136 and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, and the said godowns and buildings are assessed by the Municipal assessor under No. 99 A, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.
And secondly.—All that piece or strip of land situate to the north of Coorla Street on the aforesaid Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, being 108 feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards, and abutting and adjoining the eastern boundary of the piece of land hereinbefore first described, and which strip of land is now in the occupation of the said mortgagors or their tenants, and which is demised to the mortgagors by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of Lease, dated the 8th day of February 1883, for the term of 32 years, from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 1-8, for the first 10 years of the term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 2-8 during the next 10 years thereof, and at the monthly rent of Rs. 3 during the remainder of the said term. The purchaser will take the property subject to the sanction of the Port Trustees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 7, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

THERE was an advance of 1-16d. in the price of Silver in London yesterday at 42 1-16d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher at 98⅜, but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108½. About £75,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. French Rentes were still quoted in Paris at 86¾. Paris Exchange on London was slightly higher, at francs 25·18.

At the weekly Council biddings yesterday one lakh of Bills was allotted to Calcutta, 8½ lakhs to Bombay, and a lakh to Madras at 1s. 4 3-32d. ; and 18½ lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, 7¼ lakhs to Bombay, and 8¼ lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 4 5-32d ; besides an extra lakh and a half transfers on Madras, at 1s. 4 3-16d.—rates which show an advance of 1-32d. in the Bills and of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in the Transfers compared with those obtained last week.

Wheat remained quiet in London notwithstanding the late news regarding the Russian and American crop, and Tuesday's quotations are repeated from London and Liverpool. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was firm and Calcutta seed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, while Bombay seed was 6d. per quarter higher to arrive at 42s. per quarter. Rapeseed was dull, but there was no further movement in rates.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening after a more active day's business, the sales having reached 12,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot Mid.-American and Arrivals were unaltered, the only change in quotations being an advance of 1-16d. in "Fine" Dhollera, at 5 3-16d. per lb.

In New York, the spot price remained at 11 3-16 cents, and September Futures at 10·18 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales, bringing the total for comparison with the two previous years as undernoted :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Wednesday's Receipts...	1,000	2,800	500
Four days' Receipts ...	4,000	13,700	3,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888.....	5,463,000	5,381,200	5,177,100

We have had another very quiet day in Cotton here, the only purcharers reported being 1,000 bales of Barsee at Rs. 226 and 100 bales of Dhulia at Rs. 204 per candy. The firmer tone of the Liverpool market, however, has prevented prices from giving way, and we call rates generally unchanged at yesterday's level.

WHEAT.—The firm tone which was noticeable in this market yesterday has hardly been sustained to-day, and we cannot call the feeling more than steady, while only a moderate business is reported and quotations are quite unaltered.

SEEDS.—The demand for *Linseed* has fallen off again and in other kinds there is not much doing, prices being unchanged all round in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton ...	...	...	...	7,613 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	...	18,588 cwt.
Linseed...	...	...	...	15,817 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	...	11,921 ,,
Gingelly	...	...	...	600 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	...	3,380 ,,
Castor seed	...	...	...	3,056 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at our last quotations. The Persia (s) to arrive has been fixed for a full cargo to Liverpool for this month's loading at 19s. to 19s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank and Private Paper, owing to some improvement in Silver at home and to the result of Council allotments yesterday, the counter-influence of cheaper money not having been apparent in this market. The supply of Mercantile Bills is very limited, and there is apparently no demand for the Bank media of remittance. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
France do.	1·71½	,,

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 5th June 1889..	Rs.	72,35,378
Silver received during the week		7,39,709
	Rs.	79,75,087
New coin paid during the week		19,01,812
	Rs.	60,73,725
Bullion belonging to private individuals.....		13,915
	Rs.	60,87,220
Last week.....		79,24,315

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing and the cash rate for Fours has reached 100½, at which the market closed ; with the next account at 100⅜ and the 30th July settlement at 100-11-16. For 4½ per cent. Paper 104¼ is still the nominal rate.

MONEY.—The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their board meeting this afternoon, reduced their rates of interest and discount by two per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent. per annum.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal more doing in this market to-day, especially in Mill Scrip, and rates have advanced on that line in a number of cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share ; New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 555 ; and Prince of Wales are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 380. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 per share lower at Rs. 1,300.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250	125	5 do.	149

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.....	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., d.....	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	655
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	5 / 78
Borah of Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.....	3,000	100	100	Rs.	12
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	300	Nil	420
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradtee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		3½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	337
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	98
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	387½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	12,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.....	1,300	500	100	Rs. 90	1300
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	153
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 / 40
M. M. Mody & Co.....					

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	700
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—June 6, at Mount Road, the wife of Mr. H. W. Graham, of a son.

DEATH.

MOSCARDI—June 4, at Dhulia, Maria Grazia Ellen, youngest daughter of Signor L. D. Moscardi, of Bath, England, aged 27.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORNISH—May 27, at Mesai, Doom Dooma, Assam, the wife of E S Cornish, of a son.
HOFF—May 26, at 118 Store Road, Ballygunge, the wife of the late W W Hoff, Bengal Office, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLANEY—May 21, at Agra, (St Peter's College), of cholera, Charles Nesbit, youngest son of the late Duncan T Blaney, aged 13 years, 2 months and 16 days.
STISTED—May 30, at Belgaum, Emily Emerson, the dearly loved wife of Captain C H Stisted, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A DISGUSTED ENGLISHMAN."—Write to the Adjutant-General, who will give the necessary instructions.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

VISCOUNT WOLSELEY, whatever else may be said about him, seems to have acquired that useful modern accomplishment, the art of getting himself talked about. Although Mr. Gladstone is at present the Adjutant-General's *bete noir*—in politics the flatterer of to-day may be the enemy of to-morrow—his lordship does not appear to be above taking a leaf from the Liberal leader's book. Like Mr. Gladstone, the noble and gallant Viscount is consumed with a desire to enlighten his fellow-countrymen, and something strange would be considered to have happened if a new series of reviews appeared without an article from the pen of our only General as well as one from that of the Grand Old Statesman. Both are equally industrious in speech, and the resemblance does not end there. Each never opens his mouth to make a set address without exasperating somebody. Just a year ago the Conservative party were up in arms against Viscount Wolseley for what they regarded as unseemly attack on politicians in general and Her Majesty's ministers in particular. When the mail left London three weeks since the Liberals were clamouring for his head, on account of what Sir William Harcourt described as his lordship's unheard of conduct in going down to the country to make a partisan speech. In passing it may be remarked that the right hon. member for Derby has apparently forgotten the language that used to be applied to the same "political and partizan Adjutant-General" when in the not very remote past he gave his utmost support to certain measures of Army Reform proposed by a Liberal Government. Circumstances alter cases. Probably if Lord Wolseley, in his famous speech at the Pender dinner, had confined himself to accusing Liberal politicians of being guided by a low and vicious standard of morality, he would never have been called to account by Lord Salisbury. It follows that if in the Sheldonian Theatre on the 18th of May the Adjutant-General, instead of insinuating that Mr. Gladstone is insane and that the Liberal party would stick at nothing—not even the tearing in pieces of the Kingdom in order to regain power—had said these things of the other side. Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Labouchere would not have felt called upon in the interests of decency to protest. An Adjutant-General may have his own opinions on politicians and policies, but it is not prudent to express those opinions. Lord Wolseley, no doubt, honestly believes that no Prime Minister who is not mad will ever consent to a tunnel being constructed under the Channel, and that Gladstonians are mere "political schemers longing for office ;" but, however true this may be, it was rather *mal-àpropos* to put forward these sentiments at a non-political meeting, called together for the purpose of stimulating the volunteer movement in a University, the members of which do not all belong to one party. Mr. James Bryce as an ex-minister had the pleasure of hearing himself denounced in common with others as guilty of unpardonable baseness, but he held his tongue, as "he did not want to create a scene." One shudders to think what the consequences might have been had that great master of vigorous Anglo-Saxon, Professor Thorold Rogers, occupied a seat on the platform instead of the less excitable public orator. The great success of volunteering in England, of which Englishmen all over the world are so proud, is largely due to the fact that it is an institution absolutely national. That so clever a man as Lord Wolseley should have committed such a singular error passes comprehension. Lord Wolseley occupies such a high position in the army, and has had so much experience of military life, that what he says or writes is always certain to secure the close attention of the public. Some people would like to prevent him from writing on military subjects to the Press or the periodicals as a Civil Servant is prevented from discussing the affairs of his particular department ; but if this rule were rigidly applied to a man holding the office held by Lord Wolseley, the remedy would be worse than the disease. In the English system of government, permanent officials, military as well as civil, must, outwardly at least, be neutral, but they need not be dumb. At all events, so far as the military heads of the army are concerned, it would be a thousand pities if they were prohibited from communicating their views on service matters to anyone except to the War Office representative of the Government. Of the two disadvantages it is better that the feelings of our politicians, who ought not to be over-sensitive to criticism, should be injured rather than the taxpayers, and the country should remain in ignorance of the opinions of the highest professional authorities.

Owing to the party susceptibilities so unfortunately awakening, the more important part of the Oxford deliverance have escaped notice. Some of his lordship's remarks have an interest in India as well as in England. Almost simultaneously with Lord Wolseley's address there was published a blue-book which enables us to supplement by some further particulars the statistics given by the Adjutant-General. His lordship began by telling his audience that the British Army, the regulars, numbers about 210,000 exclusive of reserves. On the 1st of December, the date of the latest returns, the exact effective strength was 211,385. The recruiting last year was apparently less brisk than usual, there being a falling off of about six thousand as compared with 1887, and of some fourteen thousand as compared with 1886. Altogether nearly twenty-five thousand youths (17,129 were under twenty years of age and 1,080 less than seventeen) and men passed into the service. Of these, of course, the great bulk were obtained in the English portion of the United Kingdom, 2,360 and 2,794 respectively being credited to Scotland and to Ireland. The proportion in favour of the Sister Isle was rather better than in 1887, but not nearly so high as it has been in some previous years. In 1885, when the recruiting was owing to bad trade and other causes, unusually heavy, the difference between the two countries was less than two hundred. All, with the exception of some fifteen hundred of the recruits, expressed a preference for short over long service. About two thousand eight hundred who had enlisted for the shorter period extended their engagement so as to complete twelve years. The number of deserters was 4,331, a thousand fewer than in 1887. The proportion of desertions per thousand men was as follows :—Household Cavalry, 8 ; Cavalry of the Line, 27 ; Royal Artillery, 23 ; Royal Engineers, 10 ; Fort Guards, 23 ; Infantry of the Line, 21 ; Colonial Corps, 9 ; Army Service Corps, 13 ; Ordnance Store Corps, 3 ; Medical Staff Corps, 7. About eighteen hundred of the men rejoined. What Lord Wolseley said about the military "black sheep" could probably be confirmed by most regimental commanders. "If," said his lordship, "they eliminated from every regiment and battalion about a dozen bad and indifferent characters—men who, although they enlisted, had no intention of doing their duty—their military gaolers would have little to do." Previously he had announced the gratifying fact that the military gaols are now more than half empty. The figures relating to crimes committed by the forces serving in India, in the Colonies, and in Egypt are not included in the returns before us, but, so far as the Home Army is concerned, it appears that out of a total in round numbers of one hundred thousand of all arms only 6,266 were sentenced for grave offences and 6,167 punished. Two men were sentenced to that most terrible of punishments, discharge with ignominy ; two to penal servitude ; 720 to a lower grade or to the ranks ; 54 to reduction and punishment ; 31 to stoppages, fine, or forfeiture ; and the remainder to imprisonment with or without hard labour. The number of men fined for drunkenness, 6,008, is not large in the circumstances ; but many persons who do not profess Sir Wilfrid Lawson's rigid principles would like to see even still less intemperance among our troops. With the heads of the Army, like His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, encouraging habits of sobriety and abstention in the barrack, we may reasonably expect a still further improvement in this direction before long. As illiteracy decreases, the proportion of men who are unable to read or write is comparatively trifling, the pleasures of the canteen will give way to the more rational recreation of the reading-room and soldiers' institute.

Although, perhaps, warned by the outcry his Birmingham speech produced, Lord Wolseley did not on this occasion expatiate on the merits of conscription, so he could not help lecturing the country for not being more liberal. And here he laid himself open to criticism from not unfriendly quarters. Since the time of the Commonwealth the *personnel* of the Army was never finer than at present. "In the days of Cromwell he believed they possessed the finest standing army that was ever on foot in any country. Since then they had never had an army so free from crime as ours was at this present epoch." Later, repeating himself somewhat, he emphasized this gratifying fact. Within the limits of the period mentioned, "they had never had an army as efficient for its work, as well taught, and so well-behaved." If that is the case, ask his critics, why complain that our small standing army is not "composed of the same class of men as those from which the police"—the Metropolitan force he apparently refers to—"were drawn." He is not quite so inconsistent as some of those who have criticized his remarks assume. He does not say that, with all its excellencies, many as they are, the army of our days have attained the standard of the Cromwellian army, or that it is so good as, in his opinion as an experienced military commander, it ought to be. But is he quite sure that the class of men who now come up to London from the shires to be Metropolitan policemen would join the army in preference if they were so well paid ? The matter is by no means simply a matter of £ s. d. His Lordship might have dealt with this part of his theme in a happier manner. He evidently meant no offence to the rank and file of the Army, but it was, to say the least, inconsiderate to make so invidious a comparison as the one he indulged in. What was Lord Wolseley thinking about when he uttered the crude remarks about forming a Corp of Discipline to be composed of all the ticket-of-leave men, the refuse of society in the country. Does his lordship really think this would tend to improve and popularise the Army ? The Roundheads, for whose valour and other martial qualities he professes so much admiration, were certainly not ex-convicts.

JUDGING from some curious facts brought to the attention of the Geographical Society by Sir Samuel Baker, the land of Egypt would appear to be threatened with a danger compared to which the seven years of famine against which the administrative genius of Joseph made such excellent provision would be a calamity of quite a secondary order. Thirty years ago, when Sir Samuel first saw the Albert Nyanza, it was a boundless sea studded with islands. The waters have now fallen, and the dimensions of the lake are so contracted that the former islands have become headlands and promontories joined to the mainland. The Albert Nyanza is part of the lake system, the overflow from which in the rainy season supplies the Nile with the bulk of the water on which the existence of Egypt depends. The mud which fertilises the Egyptian fields is brought down from the mountains of Abyssinia by the Atbara, which joins the Nile above Berber. As we have already learned, a barrage which might easily be effected would divert the Atbara into another channel, and thus send its waters to the Red Sea, leaving Egypt without the fertilising mud on which it has lived and thriven for so many ages. The failure of the supply from the great lake system would deprive Egypt of the bulk of the water which it derives from the Nile. The subsidence of the level of the lake certainly indicates that there is a serious diminution in the rainfall in that part of Africa. Whatever rain comes down from the mountains must first fill up the lacastrine basins before the overflow escapes northward along the channel of the Nile. Sir Samuel Baker does not seem to have noticed, in connection with this subsidence of the lakes, the well-established fact that in South Africa there is a steadily increasing tendency to drought. This has been attributed to the destruction of the forests by the Boers and other pioneers making their way northward from Cape Colony. They destroy the trees without a thought for the morrow ; when the forests disappear the floods carry away the soil, the rocky hills afford no sustenance for cattle, and agriculture becomes impossible. Hence the necessity of continually moving northward to find soil and water. It would be instructive to ascertain whether any similar cause is at work in the mountainous regions around the great lakes, changing the conditions of the rainfall and rendering the future of the lakes and of the Nile itself precarious. Or is the apparent subsidence of the waters due to some such upheaval of the land as is known to be in operation in South America and in Norway ?

THE Bombay *Government Gazette* of yesterday contains a notification to the effect that nine mamlatdars have been deprived of their magisterial powers. The list includes the names of Rao Bahadurs Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat and Sakharam

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND SERVIA.

PARIS, JUNE 5.

A serious question has arisen between France and Servia owing to the latter having forcibly taken over the Servian railways, which were being worked by a French company. The reason given by the Servian Government for this step is the maladministration of the lines by the French company.

MR. GLADSTONE ON TOUR.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Mr. Gladstone has started on a political tour in the west of England and has arrived at Southampton, where he received a perfect ovation. In a speech he made there on his arrival he predicted that from the by-elections his party would gain one hundred seats at the next election.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

At the shareholders' meeting of the Suez Canal Company, M. Charles Lesseps, replying to strong protests made against the London agreement, explained that it was concluded to save the company from ruin because he had learned that the Khedive had granted a concession for a new canal.

The report of the Directors was eventually adopted.

THE CHITTAGONG-ASSAM RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

The despatch containing the views of the Government of India on the Chittagong-Assam Railway scheme goes home by next mail. The *Pioneer* says it practically recommends the granting of the concessions of land and the mining rights asked for by Sir Theodore Hope's Syndicate.

QUETTA AND THE KHOJAK PASS.

Colonel Conway-Gordon returns to India by the 15th inst., and proceeds immediately to Quetta and the Khojak Pass.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

The statement that Sir David Barbour will represent India at the International Monetary Conference is considered premature by the local paper here.

THE DISTRESS IN GANJAM DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 6.

H. E. the Governor drove about fifteen miles on Tuesday to Rumbha on the Chilka Lake country and passed it quite dried up. People complained of starvation and want of seed-grains. Yesterday His Excellency drove to Berhampore and recieved addresses from the Municipality and the District Board, in which the East Coast Railway was strongly advocated. In reply H. E. the Gov- said that the necessities for such a line e strongly pressed upon the Government Sixty-four cents of rain fell yesterday nable ploughing operations to be begun next fortnight. The municipal authori- hampore distributed rice to about 1,500 nour of His Excellency's visit. Over from cholera is reported during the

ER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 5.

. Company's steamer Golconda, out- Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left

mpany's steamer Goorkha, home- lcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 5.

City of Edinburgh left here

COLOMBO, JUNE 6.

eamer Djemnah, from Suez,

ND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Market closed firm. Surats

.....	4⅜
rket has been quiet.	
dia, 30 days' sight.....	1s. 3 3/32d.
sols for account	98⅛
ench Rentes.....	86¼
upee paper.....	67⅝
t. "	70¼
ent. Sterling Loan.....	108¼ ex d.
ver.....	42 1-16

n of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from nk of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JUNE 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban on the afternoon of Friday, the 7th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 5.

10 p.m.	82·5

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

6 a.m.	81·8
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	79·0
4 p.m.	78·0

THE *Leeds Mercury* London correspondent is responsible for the following :—The statement that Sir Charles Russell has received a fee of £10,000 for his services in the Concession Court is unfounded. What Sir Charles Russell's fee is to be is not yet settled and will depend on two things—the amount collected for the Parnell Defence Fund and the action of the Government in the event of the report of the Commission being favourable to the Irish Members. It is understood that in that event the Government will pay the expenses of the Irish Party, and that the fees will be reckoned on the most liberal scale.

A CURIOUS action for libel against a number of newspapers is threatened, arising out of what may be called a police paragraph. A person, alleged to be a begging-letter-writer, came under the notice of the police and warnings were issued about him. In one of the paragraphs sent out by a correspondent, reference was made to a woman passing as his wife. Her Christian name only was given, and now a litigant, claiming to be the individual referred to, has (so says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) commenced proceedings against several journals. The actions, if they come into court, will be somewhat sensational.

THE MONSOON.

"OH that the rains would come" has been the prayer of many, if not all of us, while we have been sweltering in the heat of the past few weeks. Three years ago we had a "burst' which for severity the oldest inhabitants in Bombay ransacked their memories to find a parallel. That was an outbreak which for fierceness will be hard to beat. Twenty-four inches of rain fell within forty-eight hours Houses were blown down, roofs were carried away, monsoon-boards were torn from their fastenings, and debris of all description was washed down the steets which had been transformed into streams. We have not had anything like that since, although some would-be knowing ones, sagely shaking their heads, predicted this year something that would beat all records. In one respect we have. The heat of the past few days has not been so oppressive for forty years or more. Every day these has been found a paragraph in the newspapers bearing the melancholy little "Death from Heat Apoplexy" and sometimes there have been more than one. Men who have weathered monsoons for years and passed unscathed through many hot seasons, have succumbed, and even natives have been stricken by the awful and fatal malady. No wonder then, the cry has been so widely echoed, "Oh that the rains would come." It was on the morning of Sunday, the 26th ult., it will be remembered, that we got the first warning that the time for the monsoon was approaching. A dustatorm, followed by a short but sharp downpour of rain, accompained by thunder and lightning, visited us, flooding the streets, ripping up and well nigh sweeping away the remaining tents on the Maidan, warning the occupants, who were loath to leave the comparative coolness of their canvas dwellings for the closer atmosphere of the bungalow, that it was unsafe to trust the weather any longer. Then came the intelligence that the monsoon had burst in Ceylon and the south, and was working north rapidly; but that we might expect it to come in quickly. This as a matter of course gave rise to the usual betting, and as on board ship, at the end of a voyage sweepstakes are made on the hour and minute of the pilot's stepping on board, so as usual also were books made up as to the probable day and hour when the monsoon would burst in earnest. Last year our weather prophets fixed a particular day for the beginning of the monsoon; but they were wrong. This year no prediction was made as to the day and hour; we were warned of nothing except from our brethren in the south, that we might expect it to come in quietly. Preparations that were being made against its coming were accordingly hastened, in making roofs all secure and water-tight; while the harbour presented a very drear and deserted appearance, our men-of-war vessels being withdrawn behind the islands for shelter.

To mariners, too, the usual precautionary orders were issued, and improvements made upon the guides for coasters. To mark the dangerous coast at Karwar, two large boulders on the west side of Karwar head were painted white, the lower boulder of the two having a vertical red stripe. When the two marks are in line, they indicate the direction of the rock, and captains of vessels are warned that, in approaching or leaving the port, they should avoid that line until well clear of the vicinity of the rock. On the coast between Alibag and Vingorla, the buoys are to be removed for the south-west monsoon on the 15th of this month. And the monsoon has, as was predicted, come upon us quietly, in so far as that it has been unaccompanied by a storm of thunder and lightning. As the cyclonic disturbance, which for nearly two days had been blowing over us, filling our bungalows with dust, began to abate, the sky, instead of being covered with rolling and rugged masses of cloud, with patches of blue between, became one expanse of dark grey, and the rain began to come down in such a manner as if it meant to keep on falling. It was very gentle compared with what it usually is; but everybody seemed to take it for granted that the hot weather was at an end and that the monsoon was upon us.

As the day wore on, the rain came down in heavier torrents, and by five o'clock the streets in many parts of the city had been converted into streams of water, rendering walking impossible and locomotion even by gharry difficult and exceedingly uncomfortable. Some accidents were reported during the day, the result of the high winds that prevailed. Trees were uprooted in various quarters, and at the temporary riding-school of the Bombay Light Horse at Chowpathy the bamboo fencing was demolished.

THE SCENE IN THE HARBOUR.

As on the previous day, the harbour presented a drear and wild appearance. The sea ran very high, bursting over the wharves of the Customs and Apollo Bunder, and over the Government Dockyard wharves. The P. and O. Co.'s steam-launch Mazagon, whilst assisting to carry lines out for the s.s. Thibet, which was to dock, was swamped and sank before any assistance could be rendered to her. No. 2 pilot schooner broke from her moorings off the Apollo Bunder and nearly got on the rocks off the Government Dockyard. After being taken to a safe place, about two hours after, she carried away her cable with 60 fathoms of chain. She was eventually taken to Mazagon to smoother waters. The outer stationed pilot schooner experienced very heavy weather and high running seas, and great difficulty was experienced in getting the pilot on board the s.s. Peshawar. The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet reports having experienced heavy seas and very strong gales of wind as she approached Bombay harbour, and also along the coast. A kotia, No. 6830, snapped her cable and drifting on to the rocks at Mody Bunder became a total wreck. She was laden with firewood. A prow laden with coals at Nicol Basin, a prow laden with cocoanuts at Darook hana Bunder, and a prow laden with cotton bales at Arthur Bunder filled and sank at the respective bunders. It is gratifying, however, to learn that notwithstanding these occurrences, no lives were lost, although some ran narrow escapes from accidents in getting away from the sinking boats.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-COL. HUNTER C.B., C.S.I., has returned to duty.

COLONEL MEREWETHER'S privilege leave is extended by six days.

LIEUT.-COL. G. R. PEART, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

BRIGADE-SURGEON DODD, Port Surgeon at Aden, has been allowed furlough.

COLONEL SALMON will act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during Colonel Scott's absence.

LIEUT. H. E. GIRARD, of the Sind Volunteers, has been transferred to the unattached list.

COL. T. E. STRONG, 14th Bombay Infantry, was in charge of the Political Agency of Cutch for a month and two days.

MAJOR F. W. SNELL has delivered over charge of the office of Second-in-Command of the Savantvadi Local Corps to Colonel Philips.

CAPTAIN HYDE CATES relinquished charge of the office of Second-in-Command of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps on the 8th ult., and Captain Wray assumed charge.

THANKSGIVING services are being held in the Jewish synagogues throughout France in commemoration of the centenary of 1789. In announcing this to the Jews of Paris, the Chief Rabbi says :—"It is a hundred years since we happily became French citizens, and began to enjoy the rights and perform the duties attached to that title. From the first day our hearts have been devoted to our country; our efforts have been to advance her prosperity; we have rejoiced in her triumphs and wept in the bitterness of her reverses. We French Jews have particular reason for celebrating the anniversary of 1789. The events that inaugurated a new epoch in our country's history were also a turning-point in the history of Judaism. We who were for many centuries without a country were made citizens by the French Revolution. It was this example which hastened the triumph of religious freedom in Europe. France was the providential instrument of our emancipation, and she is therefore entitled to our everlasting gratitude. The future of mankind is bound up with France's greatness. We are justified in saying that had France not sustained the reverses of 1870 we would not have to lament the unchaining of evil passions against Judaism."

NOTES FROM LUNAWADA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNAWADA, JUNE 4.

IT is a matter for congratulation that the Government have been pleased at last to consider the claims of the Rewa Kantha Chiefs, and that it was a great satisfaction to us that on the occasion of the Queen's birthday our esteemed Maharaja has been invested with the title of K.C.I.E., which he justly deserved. As far as I am aware, Maharaja Wakhatsingji has been the only recipient of the high honour in Rewa Kantha. On learning this happy intelligence telegraphed by a friend from Bombay a large number of Sirdars, Bhayads, and principal citizens waited upon His Highness to offer him their hearty congratulations. A number of congratulatory telegrams, including those from H. E. the Governor and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, were also received.

Maharaja Wakhaotsingj, as you said, is really an enlightened and a promising young Prince. His attempts at ameliorating the condition of his people and encouraging trade in his territory are highly praiseworthy from what. I know of him. I need scarcely say that he is an ornament among the Chiefs of Rewa Kantha. In honour of the high distinction bestowed, arrangements are being made by bankers, shroffs, and others for fitting entertainments and reception of the Maharaja at their residences.

Cholera has made its appearance in the neighbouring State of Sunth. Our town, however, is providentially free from any such epidemic, and the public health is very good. Our Maharaja has very wisely engaged the services of a graduate medical officer, Mr. Surajlal Mathurdass, L. M. and S., who pays earnest attention to sanitary reforms.

Last week we had a very heavy dust-storm, resulting in the destruction of a great many trees. Heavy rain accompanied by lightning and thunder also fell in torrents, and in about a couple of hours no less than 3 inches of rain was registered. This has indeed partially abated the water scarcity, though the rain is considered too premature. It is very sultry and close at present, just the weather to spread disease, and it is a pity that the municipal authorities have not prohibited caste dinners.

THE LOSS BY EXCHANGE.

AN up-country correspondent writes to us as follows :—"Sir, a few years ago you did me the honour of inserting in your columns a communication on the subject of loss by exchange in remitting money from India to England. My idea was that all the coinage should issue from an Imperial Mint, with branches conveniently placed in various parts of the Empire. That the actual using of the metals should go on as at present, the tenders being legalised. That notes should be stamped as, say, "Five Pounds or Fifty Rupees." Sovereigns being one pound or ten rupees; half sovereigns, ten shillings or five rupees; florins, two shillings or one rupee; one shilling or eight annas; six-pence or four annas; three-pence or two annas. The purchasing of gold coins and selling them in India to be disallowed, and the defacing of the Queen's coin rendered penal. It appeared to me that if the branches of the one Imperial Mint used precisely the same stamping and weighing apparatus as that used in London, it would be quite impossible for anyone to tell where the coins he happened to become possessed of originated from. All that would be certain would be that with five coins, each stamped one florin or one rupee, in one's pocket here, one could purchase five rupees worth of anything that was to be got, and with the same coins in one's pocket in England one could purchase what five florins would obtain there.

I have not kept a copy of my communication, but I remember feeling disappointed at no notice having been taken of it; and to this day I cannot discover why the scheme would not work if unopposed by those who are profiting by the loss occasioned both to the State and to individuals. It is quite possible that that idea was valueless, and so was not deemed worthy of notice; but it is a curious fact that, although I have mentioned it to many people since, no satisfactory determination of its absurdity has ever been put forward.

However, I have now another scheme to propound with a view to relieving those who may wish to remit money to England on better terms than the present ruinous rates of exchange allow. It would be quite refreshing to old Indians, and especially to those who draw pensions in rupees, if my plan is one which can actually be carried out, and I hope that some firm of position in Bombay will agree to take the matter up. Briefly put it is as follows :—It is evident that English merchants (notwithstanding periodical grunts and groans and occasional sighing allusions to the "good old days") are doing very well in Bombay and in other parts of India. They are as a rule "fat and well-liking," and nobody need pity them at all; but on the contrary congratulate them heartily on their health and prospects, for I observe that they generally manage to give India the slip before becoming "pukka budhas," and as they have no Government pensions to retire upon it can only be persumed that when the last time for leaving the Apollo Bunder comes, they cannot only look back upon a fairly jovial existence out here, but look forward to a decidedly festive time of it in the old country. It needs all this long introduction, sir, to the well-to-do English merchant because upon him are my hopes fixed. His prosperity and stability are the sheet anchors of my scheme, and you will therefore excuse me perhaps if I dwell for a few minutes on his attractiveness. A mighty instinct of self-preservation seems to draw me towards this fortunate being, and I sincerely trust that he will not repel my advances towards a close and lasting friendship. I propose to invite gentlemen belonging to Her Majesty's services, military officers, civilians, and uncovenanted, to put down the amounts they wish to remit to England monthly in rupees. The list having been formed, amounting, say, to one lakh per mensem, I propose handing it over to the trusty merchant, and asking him to include it in his business operations. The payment of the money on, say, the 5th of every month would be guaranteed to him, as it might be deducted by the Accountant-General (with the permission of Government), from each individuals' monthly pay, and as it would not be necessary for the remittances to be disbursed in England monthly, but quarterly, our friend (for I can almost begin to call him that already) would have the use of the money for the three months free of interest. He would of course do his best with our money and would doubtless manage to pay the home recipients a very different sum from what is now remitted to them. It is perfectly impossible at any rate that he should not be able to do better for us than the banks, as the purchasing power of the rupee is the same now as it was in the "good old days," I believe, and it would be positively delicious to read of our good friend's exports in cotton, wheat, twists, yarns, myrabollams, and even old hides and bones! How we should chuckle when we saw our hard earned rupees going home to our little ones in kind instead of in exchange reduced cash!

In the honest warmth of our gratitude we should doubtless feel inclined to allow our kind friend to pay himself 2 per cent. per mensem commission for his trouble. That on one lakh would amount to the very neat little sum of 2,000 rupees a month, quite a substantial addition to his ordinary income, and paid by the Accountant-General too!

Now, sir, I think I have said enough to explain my plan. What do you think of it? And what do others think? The anxious remitter awaits a reply.

THE Duke of Marlborough has given notice that he will call the attention of the House of Lords to the negotiations going on for an amalgamation of the principal telephone companies throughout the kingdom, and move a resolution to the effect that the post-office shall withhold consent to the establishment of such a monopoly until a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament have considered the general conditions under which the telephone companies at present carry on their business, their rights to the running of wires over head in towns, and the obtaining of way leaves. The Duke will, at the same time, ask the House to consider whether it would not be advisable for the Government to establish a general system of telephone communication throughout the country in connection with the work of the post-office.

THE DERBY.

Duke of Portland's Donovan	1
Mr. J. Gretton's Miguel.....	2
Mr. Douglas Baird's ElDorado.....	3

The great event on the racing calendar is past for another season, and for the second time in succession the five thousand sovereigns have gone to the purse of that singularly successful owner, the Duke of Portland Last year he won with Ayrshire, an animal which was considered to have beaten all records in the amount of money he had brought to his owner; and again his b. c. Donovan, a younger brother of Ayrshire by Hampton *ex* Atalanta did all the running, and fulfilled all that was expectated of him as favourite. His record of wins since his first appearance on the field has been an extraordinary one, but it is unnecessary to recapitulate his victories of last season as a two-year-old, which were narrated in an account in these columns of the running for the Newmarket Stakes about a fortnight ago. It is known how he lost the Two Thousand Guineas, being beaten by an animal, Mr. Douglas Baird's Enthusiast, which has sadly fallen behind since, and how easily he carried off the Newmarket Stakes. From the beginning of the season public opinion was in his favour. It was considered he would win easily, and as Derby Day approached the betting in his favour went up, until, from latest advices, we found it standing 13 to 8 on Donovan.

Mr. Abington's br. c. Pioneer, a son of Galopin, the Derby winner of 1875, seems to have been considered the fittest to secure second place; but, as the results show, that calculation turned out incorrect, Miguel, the third favourite, reaching the post next to Donovan.

Miguel, a bl. c. by Fernandez *ex* Cream Cheese, has not done anything extraordinary this season. He was entered for the Newmarket Stakes, but whether he ran or not we have not heard. He had nothing to recommend him for being chosen for third place, except that he came off good pedigree, having a size with a good history, and seemed to be going well. That the estimate formed of him was correct is shown by the result. He even surprised his backers, running better than was expected of him. Last year he had one good win in running for the Rutland Plate at Newmarket October Meeting; but towards the end of the season he did not show up so well, nor makesuch a good appearance against Donovan as he did on the present occasion. Miguel met Wednesday's winner at Newmarket Second October Meeting and entered with him to compete for the Middle Park Plate; but whereas Donovan made a splendid win by two lengths, Miguel fell away behind to tenth place, being beaten by Enthusiast, and even by some animals whom we have not heard of since.

El Dorado a br. c. by Sterling *ex* Palmflower, whose chances at one time were considered next to the favourite's, seems to have fallen away in public estimation as the day of the race drew near. At first 6 to 1 were offered against him, and latterly the betting stood at 20 to 1 against him, the chances of Pioneer, Miguel, and Laureate, the latter of which made a good appearance at Newmarket a fortnight ago, being considered better than him for a place. In last season's races El Dorado came pretty well forward, coming in first on four occasions out of eight, and once beating Donovan—in running for the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Goodwood Meeting—by about a dozen lengths.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The following list shows the winners of the Derby for the last twenty years :—

1870	Lord Falmouth's.....Kingcraft.
1871	Baron Rothchild's.....ch c Favonius.
1872	Mr. Savile's.....b c Cremorne.
1873	Mr. Merry's.....ch c Doncaster.
1874	Mr. Cartwright's .....ch c George Frederick.
1875	Prince Batthyany's .....b c Galopin.
1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's.....b e Kisber.
1877	Lord Falmouth's .....b c Silvio.
1878	Mr. Crawfurd's .....b c Sefton.
1879	Mr. Acton's.....Sir Bevys.
1880	Duke of Westminster's ...ch c Bend Or.
1881	Mr. Lorillard's .....b c Iroquois.
1882	Duke of Westminster's ...ch f Shotover.
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's .....ch c St. Blaise.
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's .....b c St. Gatien. / Sir J. Willoughby's.....br c Harvester.
1885	Lord Hastings's .....b c Melton.
1886	Duke of Westminster's ...b c Ormonde.
1887	Mr. Abington's .....b c Merry Hampton.
1888	Duke of Portland's .....b c Ayrshire.
1889	Duke of Portland's .....b c Donovan.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANDVIE.

YESTERDAY morning at about five minutes to 3 o'clock a godown, situated at Don Tad Street, belonging to the late Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee and stored with bales of gunny bags, &c., was discovered to be on fire owing to the strong easterly breeze which was blowing. The whole building was in a blaze within a very short time. Immediate information was given to the Telephone Central Office, by which means the alarm of fire was communicated to the several fire brigade and police stations in the city. Four steam fire-engines put in an early appearance together with their manual-engines and a large body of European police officers. The Fort and Byculla steam fire-engines immediately set to work and checked the spread of the fire in the direction where their jets were at play. In consequence of some delay in the other steam-engine getting to work, the flames spread to a house on the west of Don Tad Street belonging to Jaffer MahomedHajee Hussain, also to a building in the rear of the godown in which the fire originated, and which also belonged to the owner of the godown. The supply of water from the Vehar main came so late and was so poor for a long time that the water in the large tank in the Jackria Mosque premises had to be utilised. It was about nearly half-past 4 o'clock before there was a sufficiency of water on the spot from the Vehar main. The origin of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of persons who had to look after the *buttees* lighted on the occasion of a feast. The total damage to property is estimated at Rs. 59,950. The European police officers who attended the fire and worked under the supervision of Superintendent Brewin, in whose Division the fire occurred, deserve every credit for the energy displayed.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Y. Smith presiding.

The chairman having explained the object for which the meeting had been convened, the following resolutions were carried :—

On the motion of Mr. Chabildas Lulloobhoy, seconded by Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. E. Honnegar, of Messrs. Spinner and Co., was appointed a director in the place of Mr. Walter Lang, resigned.

Mr. F. A. Little proposed, Mr. Tallockchand Manekchand seconded, and it was carried unanimously, "that for subdivision 13 of clause 98 the following be substituted :—'The directors are also expressly authorized, subject to the sanction of a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders, to enter into an agreement or agreements with a secretary and treasurer or secretaries and treasurers for the management of the company's business on the resignation of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co.'"

On the motion of Mr. S. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Dinanath Madonjee, it was unanimously resolved, "that on the resignation of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co., instead of clause 3 of the articles, the following shall be substituted :—'The company's registered office shall be at such place as may hereafter be fixed by the board of directors.' That in clause 81 the words 'who shall be a member of the firm of Lang, Moir and Co.,' and the latter portion of clause 86 commencing from the words 'and in his absece from India,' shall be struck out."

The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Walter Lang for the services he had rendered to the company, and regretted that circumstances should have necessitated his retirement from the board of directors.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

AN Illinois gentleman included among his claims to a State office at Washington the fact that he had been named after the President's grandfather. "That may be a very good claim," said the President, jocosely, "but I have a still better one that comes from the south. I received a letter a few days ago from a person who said that my grandfather knew his grandfather and had promised to help him. He thought, therefore, that I ought to consider the agreement as devolving upon me."

THE SALT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

THE following report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Salt and the Salt-Revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee are, in accordance with Rule 25 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. Appended is the text of the report :—

We have the honour to submit amended draft of Bill No. 2 of 1888, a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Salt and the Salt-revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay, and to report as follows :—

2. The Bill was published in English on the 12th April 1888, in Sindhi on 3rd May, in Marathi and Gujarati on 31st idem, and in Kanarese on 7th June 1888.

3. We have carefully considered the petitions received upon the publication of the draft Bill from the owners of salt-works. In these petitions, which are all of the same character, objection is taken to the provisions of the Bill which invest officers of the Salt Department with certain powers of control over the management of salt-works, as involving an unnecessary degree of interference.

4. We find that the powers objected to or similar powers are vested in Salt Department officers under the present law, that they are required for administrative purposes either generally or to meet local peculiarities, and that there is no reason to suppose that the provisions in the Bill before us will, if passed into law, make any change whatever in the existing relations of departmental officers and owners of salt-works; we understand that the records of the Department and of Government do not afford evidence that those relations are other than satisfactory. Regarding such of the provisions objected to by the petitioners as dealt with administrative details we thought it necessary to consult the Commissioner of Salt-revenue, whose assistance in elucidating the reason for such provisions had been of much value to us.

5. The chief alterations or additions which we have to recommend, as shown in the amended draft, are as follows :—

6. After section 7 we have inserted a new section 8 providing that the officers of the Salt Department shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter III. of the Bombay Land Revenue Code (1879) which treats of the furnishing of security by certain officers, and the liability of such officers and their sureties in respect of public moneys, records, &c. The officers of the Salt Department not being included in the "Revenue officers" to whom this chapter applies, the need that they should be so included was brought to our notice by Government in the Revenue Department, and is sufficiently obvious to require no further remark.

7. In section 20 and 22 we have made amendments with the object of better definition of the powers of the Collectors and of subordinate officers in respect of requisition for execution of works; the powers of the Collector being generally used for construction of new works, those of subordinate officers for maintenance and repair.

8. In section 42 we have added a provision enabling preventive officers on duty at their stations or at landing places to control the movement and deposit of salt in order to promote despatch and orderly conduct of business at such places.

9. It appeared to us that in section 51 some provision was needed in order to secure time for claims to property seized to be put in, and we have inserted such provision accordingly.

10. It further appeared to us that procedure was required for the prompt disposal of things seized which might be of a perishable nature, or of animals whose maintenance would be chargeable, and we have followed the Indian Salt Act (1882) in providing that such procedure may be prescribed by rules to be made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

11. We have proposed an alteration in section 57 (*g*) and an additional sub-head under that section for reasons which are sufficiently apparent, the former in order to cure the indefinite character of the provisions as drafted, the latter in order to secure proper discipline among the hands employed in salt-works.

12. We have the honour to recommend that the Bill as now presented to the Council be passed into law.

The document is signed by the Hons. J.B. Richey, P. M. Mehta, R. M. Sayani, and T. H. Stewart. Mr. Mehta adds a note to the effect that in signing the report he desires to put on record that he does not concur in all the observations contained in the fourth paragraph.

COLONEL COLE'S CASE.

WE hear, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that Colonel C. H. Coles, Bombay Staff Corps, has been removed from his appointment of 2nd-in-Command, 9th Bombay Infantry, for inefficiency, and placed on general duty. We believe that this extreme measure has not been taken on account of any particular act of inefficiency, but that it is rather the result of inefficiency extending over a period of many years. The latter being the case, we are certainly at a loss to conceive why the Bombay Government or the Bombay military authorities have allowed Colonel Coles to remain as 2nd-in-Command of a Native Regiment since February, 1885, which is the date of his appointment as shown in the Army List. We were always under the impression that when an officer was appointed 2nd-in- Command of a regiment, he was generally considered fitted for advancement to the higher position of Commandant. Apparently, in Bombay, this has not been the rule; for here we have the spectacle of an officer with over 30 years' service, and 50 years of age, being removed from his position as second senior officer of a native regiment, for general inefficiency extending back to a date anterior to his appointment to command a wing. Then, again, to place an officer on general duty, who is inefficient, is, in our opinion, another mistake. Surely, if an officer is not fit to command a regiment when he has been over 30 years in regimental employment, he is also not fit to hold any *military* position whatsoever. If Colonel Coles is found to be inefficient, then he should be compulsorily retired from the service as soon as possible—every day he is retained in the service is an injustice to the tax-payers. He would be entitled now to a pension of about £650 per annum, though if he be allowed to hang on in the service, as it seems they intend him to do, for another seven years, he will succeed to the Colonel's allowance, which means considerably more than £1,000 per annum. In our eyes, it is just as culpable to retain an inefficient man in the service, as it is to remove one for no fault whatever. Colonel Coles has now been removed; but it would seem that he might have been removed some years ago, with advantage to the Staff Corps.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT MURREE.

A MOST painful circumstance has occurred at Murree, writes the local correspondent of the Lahore paper. Private Michael Duffy, of the (13th) Royal Irish Regiment, was reported absent on the night of the 22nd May. The man was supposed to have gone to one of the Galli stations, and telegrams were sent to arres him. Nothing was heard of the missing man from any point until about 8-15 on the 1st June, when the sentry on duty in front of the guard-room reported that a corpse was floating in the "fire water tank," which lies directly under the sentry's post. The alarm was at once raised, the spectators crowded the railed-way which entirely encompasses the tank, until the several officials arrived when the corpse which must have been in the tank for at least 9 days, was removed to the dead house. It presented a most frightful appearance; part of the face round the eyes being blackened and bruised with some fairly deep cuts on the forehead. An inquest is being held. The idea of foul play would seem almost absurd as the sentry walks about 20 feet directly over the tank, and the door of the sergeant's mess is not 70 yards from the spot. It must, however, be borne in mind that the night of the 22nd was a most tempestuous one, but that a strong man like the deceased could have been carried over the high railing without attracting some attention—is most improbable. The deceased is stated, moreover, to have been a capital swimmer, so that the presumption is that he was dead or dying before he got into the water.

THE Rev. Hugh Price Hughes is very soon to have an opportunity of defending himself before the Wesleyan Mission Board, which he has offended by his attacks in the *Methodist Times* on the educational policy pursued at the Indian mission stations. A special meeting of the Missionary Committee has been summoned for next Wednesday, when all the members, clerical and lay, are to come to town to take the attacks into consideration. The proceedings ought to be lively, as the London Correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* understands that Mr. Hughes will not back down in the least from any of the statements he has made in his newspaper in regard to Indian missions.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

HIS HIGHNESS KHENGARJEE, the Rao of Cutch, arrived at the Victoria Terminus yesterday evening at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock, Bombay time, by the ordinary Poona passenger train from Mahableshwar. His Highness was accompanied by Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent, Mr. Chotalall Sewukram, his Private Secretary, Dr. Damanaya, his medical attendant, Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, his general manager, and about forty followers. The arrival of His Highness was considered private, consequently the Government deputation, the guard-of-honour, and other formalities due to his position were dispensed with. There were present at the station Rao Bahadoor Motilall Lalubhoy, Mr. Munsookram Soorajram, Mr. Hahimtoola Khairaj, Mr. Sewjee Nuthoo, Mr. Mahomed Sallay Jaffer, and a few others, to receive His Highness. The usual greetings were exchanged by the parties present, on His Highness stepping out of the train, after which His Highness, accompanied by Colonel Hunter and his personal staff, entered a carriage and pair in waiting, and drove off to his temporary residence, the bungalow of Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, at Breach Candy, whither those forming His Highness's party followed him in other carriages.

THE RIOTS AT BANDORA.

AT the Bandora Court yesterday this case was proceeded with before Mr. Anandrao Bhasker Pradhan, the Second Magistrate, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, the Government pleader appearing for the prosecution, while Mr. Jugledar, pleader of the Thana High Court, appeared for the defence. Mr. Shantaram, after waiting for nearly an hour and a half for Mr. Balchristna V. N. Kirtikar, requested Mr. Jugledar to proceed, as there seemed an uncertainty as to the appearance of Mr. Balchristna and the delay would only tend to inconvenience the Court. In compliance with this request, Mr. Jugledar, at half-past one, proceeded with the case. He briefly submitted the statements of the eleven witnesses to the Court, and contended that, although there had actually been a conflict in the church, which included but two or three individuals, it did not go to show sufficiently that all the persons there present did not participate in the riot which arose, and that the Court could not be justified in adopting their presence in the church as sufficient evidence to proceed against them on charges of simple hurt. Mr. Shantaram, in laying his opinion before the court, asserted that a great amount of time had been devoted to the case, and this indulgence the accused and their witnesses had availed themselves of, in bringing forward statements which could not and did not hold water in the decision the court would come to. As for crediting the statements of those who pleaded *alibi*, the learned counsel affirmed, was out of the question, as they assumed an inventive aspect, and expressed a wish of bringing the proceedings to a speedy close. In further pursuance the Government pleader alleged that the disturbance which had occurred was evidently premeditated, since the party opposed to the injunctions of their lawful pastors threatened their opponents if they should make their appearance in the procession that was to take place on Palm Sunday, wearing the robes and bearing the banners and lights which they had received lawfully from the priest for the simple reasons that they themselves had been prohibited from enjoying similar privileges. He, moreover, alluded to the fact that but a week prior to this disturbance a meeting had been held in the church, and that a fight was then impending which was only averted owing to the presence of the police. On the following Sunday, which was Palm Sunday, after ringing the church bells twice, a cry was heard in the church—evidently a preconcerted one—on hearing which the women and children made a hasty retreat towards the doors, the disturbance thus created causing the priest in the pulpit to discontinue his sermon. This cry was in itself sufficient evidence of the disturbance that was meditated. And yet it was found in the evidence of some of the witnesses, who stated that the sermon was carried through to the end, which only went to prove on the face of it that they had been evidently tutored in making mention of this fact. From an ecclesiastical point of view this was a serious offence, and the fact that the accused had acted in defiance of the presence of the police was particularly pointed out. Mr. Shantaram concluded his statement of the case by requesting the court to take special notice of them in delivering judgment. The court rose at 3 p. m. His Worship saying he would deliver judgment on Monday next.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

THE following is the substance of Mr. Jamasjee's cotton circular, dated Hong-Kong, May 18 :—

The first part of the interval was marked by a steady moderate business at previous rates, and settlements were effected in almost all counts. Subsequently the impatience of holders to realize in an improving exchange, besides establishing a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale all round, have discouraged dealers, and the market closes as under with but little business doing. With the exception of 2 to 3 favorite chops (which remain steady in consequence of their scarcity) prices of No. 20s. generally have given way from 25 to 50 cents per bale, and a small business has to be recorded in this count. No. 16s. have also suffered in sympathy, and with the exception of special favorite tickets, settlements have been trifling and prices easier. Superior and favourite chops of No. 12s. have been in steady demand, and values are maintained in consequence of short supplies. Other descriptions show a slight falling off in the demand and some decline in price. Notwithstanding a slight concession in rates of No. 10s. business in this count generally has been greatly checked owing to the extreme impatience of holders to quit stock. Two or three favourite superior spinnings, however, continue in demand, and a good business has been effected at previous rates. A decline of 50 cents per bale has to be noticed in No. 8s. owing to small demand and full supplies. No. 6s. have been in steady request, and being in short supplies the market is now bare of stocks, prices remaining steady as last advised. No changes have to be noticed in Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER DEFENCES.

THE attention of the public has been frequently drawn to the gradual opening up of Biluchistan with roads and railways in furtherance of our general frontier defence policy, writes a contemporary, but people in general are absolutely unaware of the important work, now near its completion, which has been vigorously prosecuted during the last three years on the North-West Frontier of India. We refer to the road from Kushalgarh to Dera Ismail Khan, via Kohat and Bannu, of which a brief sketch may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The length of the road is 202½ miles, and it is bridged and metalled throughout, making it fit for military traffic of all descriptions at all seasons of the year. Kushalgarh railway station is on the left bank of the Indus, the precipitous sides of which are of grey sandstone. The road winds down to the cold-weather level of the river and crosses it by a bridge of boats, which is not ordinarily maintained during the flood season, the current being very strong and the water deep—the greatest depth of water recorded being 135 feet—though during the last Afghan War it was kept open throughout the year. At that time great delay was caused to traffic by the steepness of the approaches; but this difficulty has been overcome by a new alignment of the road.

SHEIKH ALI PASS.

From here the road passes through an undulating semi-mountainous country consisting of low sandstone hills, cut up in all directions by ravines and torrents, until the Sheikh Ali Pass is reached, where many a good Sikh has gone to his long home at the hands of an unseen enemy. Emerging from this defile the road enters a valley at the head of which the cantonment of Kohat is situated. The principal works on this section consist of five large stone bridges crossing drainage channels, requiring from two to four arches each of 50 feet span. From Kohat, an important military cantonment, the road turns to the south, crossing the Kohat river about four miles from the station by a fine stone bridge—eight arches of 50 feet span—thence, through an opening in the Jarma limestone hills, it enters a valley of that name and crosses the Barakar and Chichana rivers by large bridges. The Manduri hills are next surmounted, bringing the road into the Lachi Valley, in which, besides minor works, there are two bridges of two and five spans of 50 feet arches each. Lachi, though only containing a population of 3,055 people, is a considerable village for these wilds, and it also boasts of a military post. Leaving this valley the road crosses the Karuppa Ghat, another limestone range, and after winding for some distance through low hills it enters the extensive and fertile valley of Teri, where the Nawab Sir Khwaja Mahomed Khan Khattak, K.C.S.I., lives.

Through this valley numerous torrents are crossed until the Mansurgarh and Teri rivers are reached, which are spanned by handsome stone bridges—four and six arches respectively of 50 feet. The road then winds up the south side of the Mirandi range and passing in cutting through the saddle back, runs along the escarped face, circles down into a narrow valley and then up again over the Totakhi range into the Bahadur Khel Valley. This is a most picturesque spot, surrounded by high hills on the north and south sides, while the Kaffir Kot, a conglomerate mountain with a peculiar-castellated peak, shuts in the west end.

THE LATAMMAR ROAD.

Leaving Fort Bahadur Khel on the west the road descends to the river of that name, and crosses it by a bridge of eleven arches of 25 feet span; thence, winding up on to a plateau, it skirts a range of hills which it eventually passes through by a fine tunnel. Emerging from this a very river of salt is met with, the salt banks and lofty salt cliffs of which form a remarkable feature in this weird desolate region. The bright crystals of salt give an air of perpetual winter to what is, in the summer, one of the hottest places conceivable. Crossing the salt river by a bridge founded on salt, and passing over a small plateau, the Kushah torrent is reached, and is spanned by six lofty handsome arches of 50 feet each, carrying the road into the Sardagh Pass, from which it emerges into the plains about two miles from the military post of Latammar. From the tunnel to Latammar the road may be said to run along the edge of the Waziri border, and the whole country, being weird and desolate in the extreme, offers every facility to the Hathi Khel Waziris to loot unarmed travellers. In the latter portion through the Sardagh Pass the defile is narrow, and the hills rise to a considerable height on each side. They are sandstone and sandstone conglomerate overlying red clay and variegated marls, which give rich colouring to the grey pinnacled heights which encompass the pass. The road, after leaving the hills, enters the Bannu Valley, and still continues to run close to the border, it being parallel to the frontier post kacha road, which connects the numerous military outposts situated at the entrance of the passes into the hills.

THE KURRAM RIVER.

Until the zone irrigated from the Kurram river is reached the country traversed consists of a rolling sandy plain, intersected by numerous broad drainages, the principal of which are the Latammar, Chingoshta, Ahhummi, and what are generally known as the first and second dry Kurrams, over which masonry causeways have been laid. Further on the river Kurram is reached about 1½ miles from the cantonment of Edwardesabad (Bannu). It rises in the Safed Koh and at Bannu it is a large river, with a shingle and boulder bed, of considerable depth and great velocity (sometimes as much as 13 feet per second) and liable to sudden and prolonged floods, so that troops have been detained here sometimes for a week unable to cross. The river is now spanned by an iron girder bridge of 15 openings, each of them measuring 100 feet in the clear.

From Edwardesabad, an important military cantonment and the centre of a well-irrigated and richly-cultivated country, the road turns to the south and, after 25 miles through a flat plain, reaches the river Gambila, which is crossed by a fine iron bridge of 9 spans of 100 feet each. This bridge, though smaller than the Kurram one, is from its position the most important work on the road, as it will be utilised by the proposed railway which will connect Edwardesabad with the Sind-Sagar line. Surveys and estimates have been made and are now with Government, and the railway must soon be carried as a part of the system of frontier defence, specially with regard to opening up a direct route to Ghazni, *via* the important Tochi Pass.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

The Gambila and Kurram bridges require more than a cursory notice. The girders are designed to carry a broad-gauge railway; and though only a metalled road will be carried over them at present, it would be a simple matter to lay down rails at the shortest notice. All the iron-work, engines, and other plant necessary for the construction of these bridges, amounting to upwards of 2,000 tons, has had to be carried on carts—also imported—from Bhakkar, the railway station on the Sind-Sagar line, across the Indus and along a then unfinished and unmetalled road, a distance of over 100 miles. The Kurram bridge is now nearly finished, and will shortly be opened for traffic, while the Gambila one, though the ironwork was only started at the beginning of April, will probably be ready in another six months.

From Gambila to Pezu, a distance of 26 miles, the road runs through a sandy rolling country traversed by numerous small drainages; but there are no works worthy of mention until the Pezu Pass is reached at the point where the Bhittani and Maidani ranges meet close to the small hill station Sheikbuddin. Here the old road has been widened, re-graded, and to a great extent re-aligned, the new portion being a fine piece of work, including the spanning of the Pezu torrent by a stone bridge of three 40 feet arches.

From Pezu the road runs the remainder of its length, 36 miles, through what may be termed a plateau of the Indus, crossing a number of small drainages, until Dera Ismail Khan is reached. In this section there are two iron bridges of 45 feet span and many smaller openings but no works requiring further notice. Labour throughout the entire length of the road has been a question of great difficulty, all artisans and carriage having had to be imported, as local labour of all kinds is bad, while carriage is non-existent. The great heat and the extreme scarcity of drinkable water, coupled with the presence of cholera over the whole road during two successive seasons, have tended to increase difficulties under any circumstances of more than an ordinary nature.

THE PINDI ROAD.

The importance of the new road is considerable. It places Kohat and Edwardesabad in direct communication with Rawalpindi, an important military base. From Kohat to Edwardesabad it skirts the frontier within easy distance of, and commanding the entrances to eleven passes leading into the many valleys held by independent tribes—a fact likely to keep them more in check during troublesome times. Among these passes are the Kurram and the Tochi, and if we add to these the Gomal, at Tonk, we find we have three out of the six principal passes into India linked together by this road. Again, if the new railway crosses the Indus at Kalabagh, as proposed, and runs from there via the Gambila bridge to Edwardesabad, a direct communication will be effected with another important base—Mooltan. The road will be completed for less than the sanctioned estimate—39 lakhs—and practically within a space of three years, and it will remain a fitting memento of the administration of General Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., as Chief Engineer in the Punjab. Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, M.I.C.E., who has been associated with some of the most important works in the Punjab, has been Superintending Engineer throughout its construction of the major part of the road; the small portion from Pezu to Dera Ismail Khan having been under the superintendence of Major Harvey, R.E. Mr. Johnson, in the Bannu district, and Mr. Granville, in the Kohat district, with their assistants have all rendered conspicuous service.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN MADRAS.—II.

A FEW of the more interesting remarks made by Mr. A. Rea, M. R. A. S., First Assistant to the Director-General, Archæological Survey of India, in his report concerning his archæological discoveries in the Kistna District in December and January, are given below:—

BURIAL CUSTOMS.

In the burial grounds on the east side of the village of Chezarla are some modern kistvaens which have been erected by certain of the castes to cover the remains of the dead. Though these differ considerably from the megaliths—of the pre-historic tribes—which exist all over the country, they are nevertheless interesting in showing that the custom is not yet extinct, but is still practised by some, and probably always has been from pre-historic times. The custom had at one time been a general one in use by all the tribes scattered over the country, and though it had fallen into disuse by other sections of the people, it has survived here, probably through the facility with which the people can procure suitable slabs of pavement from the adjoining quarries. This would seem to have been the case, for even here, members of the castes—which use these kistvaens—when they cannot afford them, dispense with their use altogether. It does not, therefore, seem to be a matter of caste necessity, though they have a preference for its use when possible, and were stone unavailable, it would probably fall into disuse completely, even the tradition of its having been so used would disappear, as it has done elsewhere. A consideration of this circumstance might go to prove that at different periods in early times, a considerable migration of the original people, who used this mode of burial, had taken place; and that they must have come from hilly tracts where stone was plentiful and easily obtained. When they settled in their new habitation on the plains, they would take their customs with them, and this special one, they would, for a time, continue to practice even in spite of the difficulties attendant on procuring stone slabs of suitable size. The difficulties would in time gradually force themselves upon the people, till the custom fell into disuse: and this neglect would in time permeate even the tribes who dwelt nearer the hills; till it disappeared altogether. The custom which supplanted the use of megaliths, was probably that of placing the remains in earthenware sarcophagi. The intermediate or transition stage would be shown when these two occur simultaneously, or when the earthen sarcophagus was placed inside a kistvaen. The latter stage would be reached when the earthenware grave stood apart and free of any such enclosure. Even this latterly fell into disuetude, probably through some sufficient cause, though we cannot at present say what it may have been. The remains were then simply placed in the earth without any enclosure whatever, as is that in general modern use. In the custom which prevails here, the body is laid horizontally in a shallow grave, the earth is heaped over it in a long narrow mound, and these kistvaens are then placed over it. They do not approach a square, as in the ancient examples, but bear a proportion to the size of the body. At the head and feet are small upright slabs about two feet broad. Long slabs are placed upright at the sides, and another of sufficient length and breadth to cover these four upright stones is laid on the top. In some instances a separate stone is placed upright at the head of the grave. Their use thus seems primarily to be to protect the mound and prevent its being washed down by the weather. Another important purpose these kistvaens would serve, and probably one of the first considerations which influenced their adoption, would be—in a time when they were more numerous than they even are now—to protect the remains from the ravages of wild beasts. Those who still practise this mode of burial are Vaishnavas of the following castes: the Gentuos or Balingallu, here known as Telakallu (cultivators); Sakalavallu (dhobies or washermen) by the Sathani (or Sudra priest for the Vaishnavas); Salavallu (weavers or workers in cloth); and the Pariahs. Saivites of the same castes burn their dead. This is curiously the reverse of the custom peculiar to the sects further south, where the Saivites bury and the Vaishnavas burn. With the Saivites here, a shallow grave is also dug, and after the remains are placed therein, bushes are cut on the spot, and heaped over the body. Large stones are then thrown over these, and the pile is lighted in the evening. When everything is consumed the earth is heaped over. The absence of kistvaens in these cases seems to be simply that no purpose would be served by their use. With the others, of course, the case is different. In the casting of stones over the layer of bushes, we probably have a simple explanation of the presence of such in some of the pre-historic graves at Pallavaram and other places lately examined. In these particular cases, cremation may have been practised, and the small holes which were seen in some of the pytiform tombs may have been to facilitate the burning. In the village, all Brahmins, both Vaishnava and Saivite, practise cremation. Some years ago a carpenter fell over the rocks on the west side of the Devarakonda hill, and was killed. He was buried where he fell, and a cairn of stones heaped over the grave. An upright stone post with a nandi on the top, and an inscription recording his name and the year of his death was placed to mark the spot. The fact of his remains not being removed to the ordinary burial place in this village seems to have been through a superstition held regarding the nature of the fatality and the sacredness of the hill, the scene of the sacrifice, as related in the Sthala Purana of two devotees of Siva.

LEGENDS OF THE STHALA PURANA.

(An adapted Buddhist Jataka.)

The legend of the origin of the temples at Chezerla as narrated by a Brahmin of the village, is as follows. The story is a version of one of the Buddhist Jatakas:—In Kashmir, one of the largest and richest of the 56 kingdoms of India, a king named Sivichakravarti, son of Mandata, and grandson of Eyayatimaharaja (see the Ahrenyaparva of the Mahabarata) reigned peacefully and justly during his long period of years. He had two brothers—named Mahadambara and Jomutavahana. One day Mahadambara asked his brother Sivi to permit his going on a pilgrimage to all the sacred shrines and rivers in Southern India. The king was much pleased with the request, and ordered his prime minister to make all the necessary arrangements for his brother's journey, and at the same time directed 1,500 people to accompany him. The prime minister did accordingly, and Mahadambara started immediately with the escort given by his brother the king. He visited a number of holy shrines and rivers, and at last came to a place named Cherum Cherla, where many Yogis were doing penance in the caves of Devarakonda (a hill now also named Mehalamallayakonda). He went and conversed with the Yogis for some days. By so doing, he suddenly lost all interest in worldly affairs, joined the Rishis and began penance along with the others. Some days after, he died, and his body was buried on the summit of the hill. Through the power of his penance, it assumed the form of a linga. The people who saw this, built a temple over the Linga, and named it Mahadambaresvara. The followers of the prince, who had been ordered to return to Kashmir, went their way and told everything to king Sivi, who up to this had been expecting his brother's return. After hearing these things the king grieved for his brother Mahadambara, and after consulting with his younger brother, Jimutavahana, that prince promised to bring the missing brother, and started with an escort of the same number of followers. After spending many days on the way, he reached Cherla, where he made inquiry for his brother. When he came to understand that Mahadambara had lost his life and been transformed into a linga, he determined to do the same; he dismissed his escort and sat as a Yogi on the same hill. His penance exceeded in severity that of his brother, for which his body soon attained Kailasa. On the return of the followers to Kashmir, they informed king Sivi what Jimutavahana had done, and that they had not seen the other brother Mahadambara there. The king, who had grieved about the first brother, now fell into deep sorrow over the fate of the other, and calling his prime minister, handed him his ring. The prime minister received it and was instructed that he should carefully govern the kingdom for some months, as the king wished to visit the place where his two brothers had gone. So the king immediately started with 1,000,000 people, and making some haltings by the way, at last reached Cherum Cherla. On learning of the deification of his two brothers, and seeing the Linga of the former, Sivi determined to perform 100 yahas because of the holiness of the place. He made all ready and selected a place for yahasala by the side of a water-channel, near to the great tree. He completed 99 yahas, and began the performance of the last. On completing 100 yahas, the merit would be the attending of the realm of Brahma. But this deity and other devas conferred with Siva and Vishnu to interrupt the last yaha of Sivi so that it might be rendered ineffectual if he did not stand the test they proposed to impose. These three therefore—Brahma, Rudra and Vishnu—descended to Bulema, at a spot now named Rupanaguntla (rupu, sight). The place was thus named through the Trimurti here making themselves visible to the sight of mortals. They then stepped over to Kandlagunta, from whence they looked for Sivi (kandlu, looking). After leaving this place they halted at Vipparlanagari, and there transformed themselves,—Siva as a hunter, Brahma as an arrow, and Vishnu as a bird (kapotabakshi). The hunter with his arrow then ran and jumped about, affecting a desire to shoot the bird at a place now named Kunkulagunta (kunkal, jumping about). Then the hunter followed the bird to where Sivi was engaged in his yaha. The bird flew rapidly and alighted on Sivi's hand, making signs that it wished protection. Shortly after, the hunter appeared before Sivi, who had the bird in his bosom, and spoke thus: "My lord, I am a hunter who live on the flesh of birds and animals; this bird that you now hold in your bosom I have pursued from early morning, but it escaped me. I am hungry and thirsty, so in justice give it to me so that I may kill and eat it." Sivi replied that it was not justice to deliver over the bird when it had fled to him for protection, but promised instead to give whatever the hunter wished, land, gold, or wealth, anything but the bird. The hunter would have none of these, but only demanded the bird's flesh to appease his hunger. Then Sivi said he would give of his own flesh a weight equal to that of the bird's. To this the hunter agreed, and Sivi placed the bird on one scale. With his own hands he tore off portions of his body, and placed them in the other scale; but, by the power of the Trimurti, they did not balance the weight of the bird. On seeing this, king Sivi procured a Gandakattari (long shears) and cut his body in two pieces, and had one-half placed on the scales. (Immediately the Trimurti—Brahma, Rudra, and Vishnu—assumed their real shapes and appeared before Sivi, and Siva addressed him thus: "Dear believer, I am much pleased with your yahas, and sacrifice for the sake of the bird. Ask whatever you wish. I will make your body more beautiful than before, and you may be a king of kings." King Sivi, overjoyed, replied thus:—O Paramesvara, parvatisameda, annadaratshaka. O Patbunta Sri Mahadeva, I want nothing, but this which you might vouchsafe me. I want no kingdom such as I enjoyed in my worldliness. I desire only the bliss of Kailasa for myself and the 1,000,000 people who followed me here; and that all our bodies should be transformed into Lingas to remain for ever in the boundaries of Cherum Cherla. Siva immediately granted these requests, Sivi and his followers attained Kailasa, and their bodies were transformed into Lingas. The Brahmans at once erected a temple over, and named Sivi's linga Kapotesvara, as he gave up his life for a kapotabakshi.

In support of the legend the Brahmans point to the white marble linga, which has two large holes on the top, and small marks round the sides. One of the holes is said to hold but one pot of water; while the other, which represents Sivi's throat, can receive numberless pots. The small marks on the sides are the scratches made by Sivi's nails when he tore the flesh from his body. The story not only occurs in the Mahabharata, but also in the Buddhist Jatakas where the king's sacrifice was made to save the life of a hunted pigeon. The connection of the legend with the place may be very ancient, and probably originated during the Buddhist occupation. The Hindus, having a similar story, adopted it, using their own version, with their own deities as the principal actors, to the exclusion of the Buddhist characters who had figured in the tale. It is doubly interesting when we consider that it was also a Buddhist legend, and taken in conjunction with the discovery of Buddhist remains, may be looked on as additional proof of the identity of the shrine. The legend, as related, has therefore been given in full.

OUR INCREASING LONGEVITY.

DR. TODD, president of the Georgia State Medical Society, read at the annual meeting of that body recently held at Atlanta, a paper on "Longevity," which possesses great intrinsic interest, and at the same time is gratifying as showing how much medical and sanitary science and a more rational mode of life have done to prolong the human span, and how much better in every way are the conditions of to-day than of those "good old times" for the return of which sentimentalists vainly sigh. The doctor is modest in his claims, making no effort to monopolise in the name of the medical profession credit for a betterment in which so many agencies play parts, but he does claim, and with reason, that the intelligent physician has had much to do with the result, and that the death-rate of the various peoples of the globe bear a ratio very nearly inverse to the number of qualified physicians among them. The highest death-rate in Europe is that of Russia, ranging from 20 per 1,000 in Courtland and 22 per 1,000 in the Baltic province, there being many physicians in both districts, to 49 in places where there are but few. But one-half of the children borne in some parts of Russia reach the seventh year, and of 1,000 male children only from 480 to 490 reach the age of twenty-one years, and of these only 375 are able-bodied. Russia, with all its teeming population, has only 15,414 regular physicians and one surgeon to 100,000 population. The United States, having a doctor of medicine for every 600 population, shows the lowest death-rate in the world, England following. The average life expectancy in the United States is now fifty-five years; in England among the urban population it is fifty, and among the ruralists fifty-four years plus. Russians have a life expectancy of but twenty-eight years, approximately, and Chilians of the same, while in Ellobed, in the Soudan, twenty-three years is a generation. The average life in the Rome of the Cæsars was eighteen years; now it is forty years. Within fifty years the average in France has increased from twenty-eight to forty-five and a half years, and in the days of Queen Elizabeth the English average was but twenty years. Dr. Todd ascribes the great and progressive change for the better to advanced medical knowledge, better drainage and diet, greater cleanliness, and to vaccination and the use of anæsthetics, quinine, and the like. He thinks that quinine alone has added two years to the average life of civilised man. To these agencies should be added the decrease of war, the more lenient laws, and the greater temperance of our day.

A REPORTER'S EXPERIENCE.

THE *Whitehall Review* contains the following, relative to a matter which has been made the subject of considerable comment and investigation on the part of various newspapers. A representative of this journal was commissioned to investigate the subject by personal interview with the parties, who could speak from actual experience. From the results as given below it may well be claimed that the general adoption of this remarkable agent will cause a revolution in certain quarters:—"The first gentleman interviewed was Mr. William Howes, Civil Engineer, No. 68, Red Lion-street, High Holborn, W. C. Mr. Howes stated that for over twenty years he had been constantly and severely afflicted with rheumatism. At times his hands had been swollen to twice their natural size. Again, his joints became so stiff and painful that he could not walk, and his feet so sore that he could not bear his weight on them. He had at different times tried physicians and many remedies which had been recommended to him as a cure for his complaints, but derived no benefit whatever. An acquaintance, who had himself been cured of a severe rheumatic trouble, gave him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which he applied once, with such unexpected and marked benefit that he procured another, which, to use his own language, 'settled the business,' by removing the pain which he had not been free from for twenty years. Mr. Howes said that he had not used St. Jacobs Oil, he would now be in bed, instead of attending to his business. He added, 'Its effects were simply magical.' It produced a complete cure. I will also add that numerous friends and acquaintances, suffering from rheumatic and neuralgic affections, to whom I recommended the Oil, speak of it as wonderful. It seems to effect a cure in every case."

The name of Mr. C. H. Palmer, Secretary of the Conservative Defence Association, and Overseer of the District of Islington, having been mentioned to the reporter, this gentleman's opinion was sought, and cheerfully given in the following language:—"For a long time I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia in my face and head, and rheumatism in my limbs. After trying various remedies without obtaining relief, and having learned of the signal benefit which several friends, who had been suffering from severe rheumatism, derived from the Oil, I procured a bottle, the use of which completely removed every trace of pain. It may be added that in its current number the *Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Medicine* devotes a considerable space to a discussion of the extraordinary power of St. Jacobs Oil, and cites some astonishing cures. It appears, also that this remedy received no less than six gold medals during the past year at the International and other expositions. Judging from the foregoing, St. Jacobs Oil will prove of incalculable value to the army of sufferers from such diseases as those enumerated, and the public will be indebted to the press for calling attention to its efficacy."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN INDIA.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—Nothing could be more grateful to the people of India than a prolongation of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's term of office in this country. He has amply qualified himself for promotion to the Indian command, and unless he succeeds the Duke of Cambridge or goes to Ireland, he is quite the successor for Sir Frederick Roberts, that the profession, and more so the public, should like to see installed with all the advantages of birth and position. It will scarcely be denied that the Duke of Connaught has succeeded in life not as his mother's son, but by dint of honest work and exemplary professional zeal. Some years ago, we thought India was within measurable distance of having a scion of the Royal House reigning over her. We do not despair yet of realizing that expectation.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF CIVIL COURTS.

The *Gujeratee* say:—A correspondent draws the attention of the Bombay High Court in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* to the hardships of the new rules regulating the practice and procedure of civil courts in this Presidency. There is doubtless some force in what he has urged against the new regulations especially when we remember that the accommodation for the sub-judges' courts is of the most wretched kind. But the correspondent forgets the serious inconvenience and trouble caused to many a suitor, witness, and pleader by the irregular and capricious attendance of many magistrates and judges. We fail to see why the regulations that govern the practice and procedure of the Bombay High Court itself, should bear with any special severity upon the judges in the moffusil. We are sorry there are no similar rules laid down to regulate the practice of the Magistrate's courts. It is well-known that a Magistrate in the Thana District usually takes up his criminal work at five or six in the evening, and calls for applications and complaints at eight or nine at night, thus causing the greatest inconvenience to all the parties concerned.

THE CORONERSHIP OF BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The Government have decided upon the abolition of the office of coroner of Bombay. Retrenchment in all departments of the administration is a financial necessity; but in the very desirable rage for economy, great care is to be taken that it is not effected at the sacrifice of efficiency. Had the office of coroner been only a time-honoured institution and nothing, we should not have been sorry to see it abolished. The sum of four or five thousand rupees a year that might be saved, in consequence of this doubtful economy, is by no means a heavy price to be paid for the sake of the public safety and security. If the police were to perform, as has been contemplated, the duties of the coroner, there would be cases in which they would sit in judgment on their own work. The coroner is often a sort of check upon the police, and in the investigation of cases in which persons have met with their deaths from accident or violence, he is a very useful intermediary between the magistracy and the police. The withdrawal of the preliminary investigation by a competent authority might even defeat, in some instances the ends of justice. We fully maintain the necessity of the office.

The *Gujeratee* says:—We cannot approve of the contemplated abolition of the office of coroner of Bombay and the transfer of the coroner's duties to the police. The functions of the police relate to the preliminary investigation necessary in each case, and their inquiries have with very few exceptions been never regarded as judicial proceedings. The functions of the coroner are strictly magisterial or judicial. The distinction is broad enough, and we do not at all see the propriety of mixing up two independent classes of duties, each requiring special kind of moral and intellectual training appropriate to itself. If the coroner's duties were transferred to the police, that independence and freedom from bias, which are the most desirable features of the present system, would be sacrified on the altar of a petty economy.

THE PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* confirms what we have said that the bulk of Parsee opinion is not in favour of their joining the Congress. Whether that opinion is right or wrong, that is the fact, so far as we have been able to ascertain. The contention that Messrs. Dadabhai Naorojee, Mehetа, and Wacha, who have espoused the cause of the Congress, represent the Parsee community is about as good as the quiet self-assumption of the three tailors of Tooley-street who, in their petition, spoke of themselves as "we, the people of England." We do not, of course, compare, for a moment, the illustrious trio with the tailors. Our only object is to point out the absurdity of the contention—a contention put forward, not by the three gentlemen themselves, but by others who appear to be anxious for the countenance and support of the Parsees in this "national" movement. Their attempt to invest the triumvirate with representative authority is of a piece with the unwarrantable and audacious assumption of the Congressionists that they represent the people of India, and that the people of India form a nation. The object is evidently to give the movement an appearance as grand and impesing as possible. But if the Congressmen wish to gain anything by their agitation, they should refrain from putting forward extravagant pretensions which can impose on no one, and which only place an effective weapon in the hands of those who do not sympathize with them. The movement is confined, and in the nature of things it cannot be otherwise, to the microscopic minority consisting of educated India. Now the demands of the Congress are in the direction of placing the Government of the country on a more popular basis. Supposing that the country is ripe for all the concessions demanded by the Congress, if they were granted, they would be practically enjoyed by the community which is in an overwhelming majority. The Parsees being insignificant in numbers must suffer. Numbers alone will be the sovereign power, the supreme law.

The *Gujeratee* is in favour of the Parsees continuing their connection with the Congress. It says:—We know the Congress catechisms have dissatisfied and frightened some timid souls. But even supposing there was something objectionable in the pamphlets, that is not one of the reasons urged for the secession of the Parsee community; and besides is it by remaining outside the Congress, we ask, that the policy of the Congressionists can be directed in safe and healthy channels? It is admitted that the Parsees are children of the soil, quite as much as the Hindus, that India is their home, and that they enjoy in consequence the same rights and privileges and are subjects to the same disabilities as the other races. Now, then, the question is how the Parsee community can escape from the moral obligation to make common cause with the other races for the political elevation of the country if there is nothing objectionable in the movement itself? Dr. Vicaji who has been telling the world that India is a peculiar country governed on peculiar principles, and that the Parsees are a peculiar community having peculiar wants and wishes is himself an interestingly peculiar being. It requires some effort of the imagination to believe that a doctor who has travelled over the country with a view to store up his mind and enlarge his sympathies should be unable to perceive any kind of incompatibility between the statements appearing in his second letter that the efforts of the National Congress must in time lead to the political autonomy of India, and that the British rule in this country is permanent. If the new movement is the nature of things bound to accomplish the former result, how can the Parsee community profit by remaining aloof? If representative institutions based on the European system are destined to shape the political destinies of this country what can external aid subversive of the prevailing political spirit avail the Parsee community when the so-called final goal of the movement is attained?

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is also in favour of the Parsees maintaining their connection with the Congress, and in support of its argument cites the authority of a Parsee correspondent, a highly-placed gentleman, who writes:—"It is satisfactory to note the unbiassed view which the *Kaiser* takes of the Parsis and the Congress. It is a pity that the small clique of people, who shall be nameless, are vainly trying to create ill-feeling which bodes no good. They are short-sighted who advised the Parsis to hold themselves aloof from the Congress. It is the greatest political blunder. The Congress, apart from its legitimate aims and objects, is a school ground for political education of a sound and healthy character, for all classes of people including Parsees. Is it right and in our interests that we should efface ourselves politically? for that will be the ultimate consequence of the suicidal policy which the prejudiced and irrational folk could ask the ignorant and the unthinking to adopt. Practically we are natives of India and our interests are bound up with the interests of all other classes. Admit that the Hindus are jealous and the Parsees should have nothing to do with them, grant that Parsees hold themselves aloof, imagine the consequences. Where will you be? The Parsees will be like the Eurasians, uncared for by the Europeans and pointedly looked down upon by the Hindus. We really wish more Parsees would interest themselves in the study of practical politics. We ought rather to be proud if we could always have a lead in politics as we have had hitherto. To hold ourselves is to voluntarily resign our leadership and sink into obscurity without in any way advancing ourselves."

COACHMEN OLD AND NEW.

THE *Field* has the following article contrasting the old time Jehu with his latter day successor:—

The daily papers of Saturday last contained the announcement of the death of Mr. Charles T. S. Birch Reynardson, a member of the F. H. D. C., the author of "Down the Road," and one of the old school of amateur coachmen, for he was born in 1810. His work is dedicated "To the rising generation of coachmen; to those chips of the old block who aspire to the rekindling 'of the light of other days;'" yet in his postscript it is easy to read between the lines, and to understand how wide was the distinction he held to exist between the old coachman and the new. The first edition of "Down the Road" was written in 1874, but the author declined the advice of a friend to include in his book a notice of modern coaching. "My lot," he wrote, "was not cast in the days of smart coaches, and gaudy, high-stepping, two-hundred-guinea horses." When he did go into Piccadilly, he thus apostrophised the modern way of doing things: "I see coaches without any luggage on them. Coachmen with their reins in two hands . . . . Added to this I have seen a coachman pull up his horses at the famed 'White Horse Cellar'—should it not have been Cellars?—with his reins in two hands, and then put on his 'patent break,' I suppose to stop his coach lest his horses should move on; which in olden days they were not much inclined to do after they had done their ten miles an hour, with twelve out and four in, and luggage in proportion."

NO TIME TO DRIVE.

Possibly another reason may be put forward. The famous Mr. Maxse was, in early life, an accomplished whip, but in his latter years was what "Nimrod" called "on the shelf"; and, in excusing himself for deserting the road, is reported to have said, "I hunt in Leicestershire all the winter, and all the summer I am on my yacht, so that I have no time to drive;" and this may be true of many others. The most proficient amateurs, when coaching was at its height, appear to have been those who did little else but drive, and who had not to work for their living; but this is changed. Many modern coachmen are in businesses of some kind; and scarcely any of those who are not engaged make driving the object of their lives. Most seasons are short; and people with many tastes just take the best part of each season, and then betake themselves to some fresh amusement, and so do not get the continuous practice which fell to the enthusiasts of old time. So far, however, as the modern coachman is concerned, it is only fair to remember that he is usually criticised as he appears in London, and not from what he does in the country; and in town he drives amid surroundings to which the old coachmen were strangers. To begin with, the traffic is now infinitely greater than it was in the palmy days of coaching, and omnibuses constantly pulling up lend to the task of driving four horses a difficulty which was not encountered formerly. Wood and asphalte, too, when in a certain stage of greasiness are bitter enemies to coachmen, and render the much-ridiculed "patent break" less of a luxury than a necessity while the tramways are almost enough to drive a coachman off his head.

DEGENERATE RACE.

In the art of making bad horses do the work of good ones, the present generation of coachmen are, no doubt, inferior to those who preceded them, because better horses are now driven than used to be furnished by the contractor; but a more sparing use of the whip and the abrogation of "the apprentice," are not circumstances which ought to be deeply regretted; indeed, if some of the old records be true, coachmen of a previous era would scarcely have successfully run the gauntlet of the S. P. C. A.'s officers. The practice of running coaches worked on the subscription plan has unquestionably the effect of making coaching popular, but of necessity is productive of a good deal of bad driving, inasmuch as, directly a subscriber has mastered the rudiments of driving, he mounts the box, and, with a more experienced hand behind him to tender advice and work the break, takes his day. Practice, however, makes perfect; and if the driving of four horses is not to become a lost art at all, we may be thankful that recruits are to be found.

ALL BUT EXTINCT.

Finally comes this confession of faith: "The race (of old coachmen) is all but extinct, and I know of no mixture of breed that would produce the like again." Fifteen years have elapsed since Mr. Birch Reynardson penned the above; meanwhile more than one of the old school have joined the great majority. Some however, are still with us. Lord Tollemache, now eighty-four years old, has all his life been a coachman—has in his time driven from London to his own house, a distance of 170 miles at a stretch, and still handles his own team. The Earl of Macclesfield, only one year junior to the lately deceased Mr. Birch Reynardson, is yet on the strength of the Four-in-Hand Driving Club; and there are Colonel Stracey-Clitherow and the Duke of Beaufort; while among the professionals old enough to remember stage-coaching as it was are the brothers Charles and Harry Ward; Edwin Fownes, of the Defiance; Messrs Harveyson and Woodruff, proprietors of the newly-started Hertford Telegraph; and S. Clark, of the Wonder. When this little band of amateurs and professionals, together with a few other survivors, shall be no longer available to hand down directly the received traditions of the road, those who have been their pupils will be one-eyed kings in the kingdom of the blind, and the race of old coachmen, nearly extinct at the time when Mr. Reynardson wrote, will have become quite so.

SEDAN-CHAIR MEN.

That the standard of coachmanship should have fallen need occasion no surprise. Since the "tea-kettle" has to a great extent supplanted canvas, seamanship they say, is not what it was in the days of Rodney and Nelson. One might as well search for a fox in Kensington Gardens, or a dodo anywhere, as now try to find a brace of capable and enduring sedan-chair men; and when a Bath chair shall be deemed worthy of a place in a museum of curiosities, we shall have to look in vain for worthy successors to those who for a small remuneration drag invalids—or persons who imagine themselves such—up the steep gradients to be found at Brighton and other places; and in coming down prove themselves as well able to hold back as any wheeler of ancient times. The inexorable law of supply and demand governs the above named artists as well as coachmen; and now that only comparatively few professionals are required, and as but an equally limited number of amateurs have the opportunity of indulging their taste for driving, it is only in the natural order of things that coachmen should be fewer than they once were when horse-power was the sole means of locomotion on shore.

N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

ROBBERY AT MEERUT.—A daring robbery has taken place here, Miss Hammill, a milliner, having been robbed of absolutely everything in her house. The police are on the track, and it is probable the things will be found. It appears that one of the tailor boys, knowing his mistress slept outside owing to the excessive heat we have had lately, took advantage of the opportunity to remove a pane of glass and, opening the door in this way, effected his entrance. He had four others with him. The boy was suspected and on being taxed confessed his guilt, adding that he and his comrades divided the spoil, and that it was buried in an old Mahomedan grave that had lately been dug up. The police searched in vain, but a number of small articles have been found in the boy's own house.

THE Republic of San Marino has the distinction of being the oldest State in Europe. It has been a republic since its foundation 1,500 years ago. It has an army to itself, its budget, and its monopolies. So recent as 1872 it concluded a treaty with the Kingdom of Italy. It has an area of thirty-two square miles and a population of 8,000. It was a Dalmatian mason who founded this ancient State in the fourth century. San Marino, like the earlier republics, is aristocratic to the core, its Council of Sixty having all the power, and the title of councillor being hereditary in the family. San Marino occupies Monte Titano and two other hills in one of the most beautiful parts of the Apennines; and from the turretted walls of its famous capital, San Marino, the citizens can see the sun rise above the Illyrian Alps.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counsel for the delicate.—Those to whom the changeable temperature is a protracted period of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully contend with the influenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough. 48

THE QUEST OF GOLD.

INDEPENDENT researches in many parts of the world, says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, have conclusively shown that much so-called "alluvial" gold has not been deposited by flowing water, but by water in its solid form, viz. by glaciers. In British Columbia, in the North-West territory of Canada, in Nova Scotia, and in New Zealand are many gold placers formed by glacial action. In North Carolina, Professor Kerr, the State geologist, attributes square miles of auriferous gravels to "frost drift" or "ear

PURE PERSONALITIES.

It is whispered in society, says a home paper, that the action of the police in connection with the raids on the gambling clubs was prompted by the father of one and the mother of another of the captured gamblers, who very sensibly preferred the scandal of their offspring appearing at Marlborough-street to their being plucked like pigeons of a considerable portion of their worldly goods. Some of the incidents of the raid in question show that luck is still a main factor in all sublunary affairs. One noble lord drove up to the club in a hansom, and, observing a good many policemen about, took in the situation at a glance, and, with great presence of mind, asked them whom they had captured, as he had come to bail them out. Another sportsman had intended coming, but, owing to the night being rainy, had been unable to obtain a cab in the part of London where he resides, and, lamenting his bad fortune, went to bed; while a third, though extremely anxious to woo the fickle goddess, found it happily inconvenient to do so just then. On the other hand, the Fates were not propitious to Mr. S. Lewis, who had not entered the club for a twelve-months, and, though a winner on the evening, was stripped of his possessions by the police.

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"Like father like son," seems exemplified in the case of the young Earl of Dudley, writes the *Pall Mall*, who shares the notoriety of peers, pugilists, and publicans arrested in connection with the raid on gambling clubs. The gay life of the late Earl, and the more or less true stories current in connection with it are pretty generally known. The present bearer of the title is not quite twenty-two years old, and only became Earl in succession to his father in 1885. Tall and slim, he is not devoid of good looks. His hair and complexion are dark, the former being thick and curly. He is rather *distingué* in appearance, but does not strike you as having much brains.

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One of the country seats of the Dudley family is at Witley Court, in Worcestershire, in which country they are very popular. The young Earl's coming of age last year was marked by a round of festivities, and the Worcester city council presented the juvenile peer with a congratulatory address, expressing the best hopes for his future career. The popularity of the family in Worcestershire has been greatly enhanced by the Countess of Dudley, the young Earl's mother, who is as estimable and she is beautiful. Such little difference in years is noticeable in the Countess and her eldest son that it is hard to realize the relationship between them. Every one who knows her ladyship will feel sympathy for her at the present time.

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What a pretty kettle of fish have been set to fry by the raid on the Field Club. The Jubilee Plunger has apparently not made his last plunge or staked his last guinea on the table or the turf. And Mr. Samuel Lewis, too, the millionaire, the great money-lender, the constant friend of gilded youth, the great bank of the turfites! The young Earl of Dudley seems to be following the sad traditions of his family. As for Lord Lurgan and Mr. Seaton, they can presumably take care of themselves, and as they do not belong to the strictest sect of the Pharisees, their enforced absence from Divine service on this Sunday will not greatly injure their reputation with the church-going public. Meanwhile, what are the Jockey Club going to do?

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The announcement that Lady Helen and Lady Cynthia Duncombe are both about to be married must, says an enthusiastic contemporary, have wrung a goodly number of heart-strings. In their respective styles there are few girls who can rival them in beauty. Lady Helen is tall and slight, with an exquisitely modelled figure, from which a Greek sculptor, at a period when grace was most sought after in art, might have sought inspiration. The poise of her head, as I once heard an artist enthusiastically exclaim, paraphrasing the celebrated saying, "is a liberal education in itself." If tall, she is also "divinely fair" with golden hair, a complexion that would make Mr. Pears give fabulous sums for a word from her in praise of his soap and features that are both "soft and chiselled." She is quite young, and for that reason perhaps has decided to give her heart into the keeping of a gentleman of mature years. The bridegroom-elect is Lord Alington, who is now in his sixty-fifth year.

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At the Government House receptions and on other occasions at New York a short, thick-set negro is ... most conspicuous persons on view, both be... newspapers of Europe and America have had ... of him for over a year, also on account of ... nary figure he cuts in his State costume. ... Ja Ja. He wears an Admiral's coat, with ... llion epaulettes, over a yellow plush vest ... een enamel buttons. The vest is cut ... splaying a large area of immaculate ... n trousers have broad strips or blue ... ck silk hose and a pair of gorgeous, ... d slippers cover his nether ... his head he wears a broad-brimmed ... nufacture, something like a som... d are stuck at uniform distances ... thers. In his ears are gold rings ... nd encircling his neck is a collar ... ith a bear's tooth tipped with gold ... nt. He wears white cotton gloves ... rings as his fingers and thumbs

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...ience is usually in the society of her liege ... who is old enough to be her father. She ... g thing, dark and dumpy, and is not at all re... dignified in appearance. Cheap jewellery ... all over her ample person. She has silks and ... as well as calico gowns, and is as strikingly ap... d when she walks abroad as Ja Ja himself. She ... s good-naturedly on all who greet her, and is ...dying Eng ish under a tutor. The royal couple ...ve in a poorly-furnished cottage with two or three attendants.

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Professor Monier Williams, writes a contemporary, is one of the grand old men of Oxford. He was born in 1819, and has for more than half a century been an indefatigable student. He is still publishing. A Sanscrit scholar of pre-eminence, he possesses a kind of hereditary interest and hold, so to speak, upon Oriental subjects. His father, Colonel Monier Williams, was Surveyor-General of the Bombay Presidency. The Professor himself was born in Bombay. He was educated in London—King's College—and subsequently at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was a fellow. He started in life as a "writer" in the East India Company's service—long before the advent of the "competition-wallah."

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He thought better of it. He abandoned his prospects of an Indian official's career, and went back to Oxford. There is no doubt but that if he had gone to India he would have become a great linguist and philologist, like Colebrooke and Sir William Jones, and Dr. Wilson of Bombay. But he did it by going back to Oxford. For a time Mr. Monier Williams was Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury, and subsequently at Cheltenham. In December, 1860, he was elected Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, after a contest with Professor Max Muller. He has been three times in India since 1874. Three years ago he was knighted, in recognition of his great services in Oriental literature. He is most simple and unaffected in his manner, a kindly chatty gentleman, an indifferent lecturer—but an excellent writer.

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Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell, the "Sirdar," or Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army, is one of the most popular Englishmen in Egypt. He is about as popular as the first of the "Sirdars," General Sir Evelyn Wood, who is now commanding at Aldershot. General Grenfell is really succeeding in implanting something of the spirit of self-confidence into the fellaheen warriors. The more they have of it the less need will they have of the Queen's redcoats. General Grenfell has been making a tour of the Egyptian frontier posts, with the condition of which he has expressed himself very well satisfied.

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Sir Evelyn Baring—English Vice-Khedive of Egypt—is one of the most "practical," unsentimental of his race. He does not say much, but he thinks and acts all the more. He is a master of political compromise, in which he contrives to get a deal of his own way. He is a Radical, but he hates red Radical ism and Socialisms of all sorts. He generally wears an expression of intense boredom; but he gets through his work pretty expeditiously all the same. He has been so much identified with Egypt that it has become difficult to dissociate his name with it.

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Sir Evelyn Baring ascended the first step of the diplomatic ladder about fifteen years ago in India, and during the Viceroyalty of another Baring, Lord Northbrook. Major Baring he was then—a major of artillery, like Napoleon the Great; but he exchanged batteries for piles of foolscap, and powder and shot for red tape. Like a Baring, he manifested a talent for finance, and in course of time, thanks to his family influence, he was made English Controller-General in Egypt, with M. de Blignières. Then the office of Finance Minister in India became vacant, and Sir Evelyn Baring got it. This was during Lord Ripon's reign. Finally, he succeeded Sir Lewis Malet in Egypt, which, with all its worries, and international jealousies, and intrigues, he prefers to "the brightest jewel."

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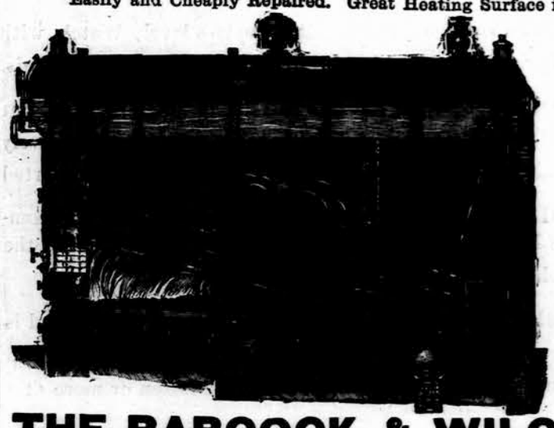

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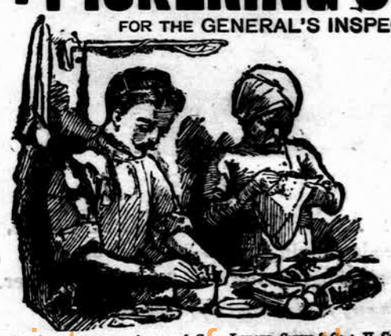

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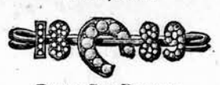

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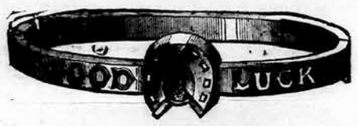

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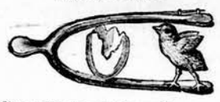

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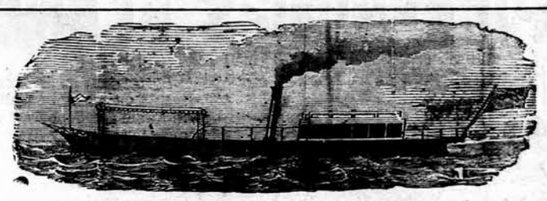

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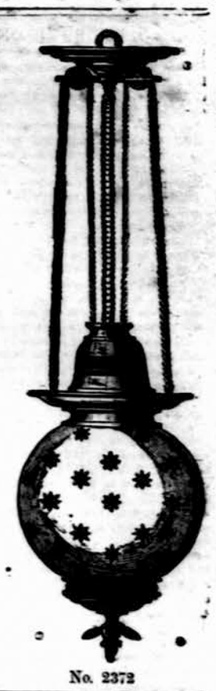

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